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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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THE MESSAGE.

The country's feeling better now
Since Roosevelt's had his say,
The papers are discussing it
In their usual able way;
They all agree the country's safe,
At least for three years more,
While some are looking forward to
The year of 1904.

Our flag is floating in the breeze,
Our chimneys pierce the skies,
Our great ships sail the seven seas
Weighed down with merchandise;
We send our trolleys to the Shah,
Build bridges in Japore,
Yet Roosevelt in his message says
We're bound to expand more.

He says Poor Lo must go to work—
A thing he's ever shirked,
He'll deem it quite a novelty
No longer to be worked;
The Chinaman must leave our shores—
We do not like his traits—
And in the future Uncle Sam
Will guard the nation's gates.

We'll lay more cables, build canals,
Perhaps we'll find the Pole,
In fact, it's hard to prophecy
Just what will be our goal;
With Roosevelt in the White House chair,
The eagle's bound to soar,
That's why we're looking forward to
The year of 1904.
—Rochester Post-Express.

AN IDYL.

THE PHILADELPHIA GIRL

She came from the city of Brotherly Love,
She was fair as a lily and sweet as a dove;
The bloom on her cheek was as fresh as the rose,
And her only defect was she talked through her nose—
A defect not so very peculiar at that,
For I've known of some men who have talked through their hat,
As I did, when, venting my tender emotion,
I asked for her hand—you may judge my commotion
When she gently informed me my claims were N. G.
And the reason for this? Well, between you and me
(This is quite confidential, and on the Q. T.),
The reason was this: I'd no family tree.

THE NEW YORK GIRL.

She came and she conquered, she captured us all.
We could not resist her; we were all in her thrall,
And I most of all, for I laid at her feet
All the fortune I'd made by good luck on the Street—
And asked her to share it, and with it my heart,
She tossed her sweet head with her infinite art—
"I am so much obliged," replied the sweet girl,
"But I'm waiting for papa to buy me an earl."

THE BOSTON GIRL.

Oh, she was the fairest of Beacon street's flowers,
She would con mathematical problems by hours;
She was culchawed right up to the very top notch;
Knew by heart all the poets, German, English and Scotch;
You might ply her with questions, she never was stuck;
Spoke Hebrew and Sanskrit, and even Volapuk,
And all this she knew, though still in her teens;
She refused me, of course, for I didn't know beans.

THE CHICAGO GIRL.

From the wild, wooly West came the last of my fancy,
Not the tiniest bit of a prude or Miss Nancy,
Not one of the products of eastern effeteness,
But not the less charming in all her fresh sweetness.
And she said, when I asked her, "Will you have me, my sweet?"
"You can bet your sweet life, I am yours with both feet."
—Harlem Life.

M'KINLEY'S LAST SPEECH TO THE NEGROES

(President's Speech at Prairie View, Tex.)

"I thank you for your hearty welcome. I have visited a number of institutions of learning provided for your race, notably that great institution at Tuskekee, Ala., another in Savannah, another recently in New Orleans, and it has given me great satisfaction to observe the advancement of your race since the immortal proclamation of liberty was made. (Applause.) The opportunity for learning is a great privilege. The possession of learning is an inestimable prize, and I have been glad to note that your race is endeavoring, wherever you live, to enlighten your minds and prepare yourselves for the responsibilities of citizenship under this free government of ours. (Applause.)

"What we want more than anything else, whether we be white or black, what we want is to know how to do some one thing well. (Applause.) If you will just learn how to do one thing that is useful better than anybody else can do that one thing, you will never be out of a job (applause), and all employment is honorable employment. The race is moving on and has a promising future before it. It has been faithful to the government of the United States. (Applause.) It has been true and loyal and law-abiding. (Applause.) Fellow citizens, always observe the law. In our recent war with Spain your race displayed distinguished qualities of gallantry; won more than one field. (Great applause.) You were in the fight at El Caney and San Juan Hill, the brave black boys helping to emancipate the oppressed people of Cuba (applause) and your race in the Philippines, carrying the flag, and they have carried it stainless in honor and in glory. The last word I would leave with you is to be true to right, to home, to family, to yourselves and to God." (Enthusiastic applause.)

DISAPPEARANCE OF AMERICAN GAME

Over a vast section of our land game of many kinds have been altogether exterminated or sadly decimated. Yet it is surprising to note the tenacity with which the beasts and birds still linger about the spots which were their favorite haunts before the white man came to disturb them, says the Review of Reviews. When John Smith made his map of Virginia, in 1607, he ornamented it with deer on the south side of the James river, about where the counties of Surrey and Sussex are now situated, and with turkey on the peninsula between the James and the York rivers, to show where these were most abundant. Three hundred years have passed since then, and a great many people have settled there, but deer and turkey most abound in Virginia still at the places designated by John Smith as their favorite haunts in this day. The Great South bay and Barnegat were famous ducking grounds of old. One would think that the millions of people now collected about them would have frightened the wild fowl away. But with half a chance, they still assemble there in spite of the thousand sails that disturb them and the never-ending fusillade of the gunners. When Frank Forrester wrote the Warwick woodlands were the home of the ruffed grouse and the woodcock. To-day, notwithstanding the Oranges and Montclair and Tuxedo and many other thickly populated communities that have sprung up in the territory, population has not altogether driven away the ancient occupants, and a few still linger, reluctant to abandon their charming natural habitat.

CLEVER UP-TO-DATE FOLDING BED

Economy of space in bedroom is one of the first principles of modern household arrangement, especially in boarding houses, where the bed is always hunting for a place in which to conceal itself decently. Hence a new invention, just patented by Mr. H. B. Ruggles, may be regarded in the nature of a boon to mankind. It is a closet door, which transforms itself into a bedstead on being tilted downward.

The mechanism is simple, and so easily worked that a child can operate it, while there is no danger of being shut up in it and suffocated, inasmuch as—supposing such an accident to happen as a spontaneous inclination on the part of the bed to become a closet door in the middle of the night—the occupant would merely have to turn the door knob and walk out into the room, none the worse for the episode.—New York Herald.

AERIAL ARCHERY GAME

Shooting at artificial birds with bows and arrows is a new sport. The target in such cases is at the top of a pole, which is about ninety feet in height, and it is composed of a series of small wooden birds, into which feathers have been deftly stuck and which are securely fitted into a rack or frame. One of the birds is a little higher than the others and is known as the cock. The aim of the archers is to dislodge all the birds, and when this is done the rack is let down to the ground and a new target is placed in it.

In order to become skilled at this sport long practice and exceptional keenness of sight are necessary. Moreover, as the birds are fastened very firmly in the rack, unusually strong bows must be used to dislodge them, and such bows can only be handled by men of considerable strength.

The arrows used for this purpose, instead of terminating in a point in the

ordinary manner, have at the end a piece of horn shaped like a bullet. While the game is going on a man collected the arrows that have fallen, and, in order to protect himself from being injured by those in the air, he wears an immense hat, made of wicker-work, the brim of which is an admirable safeguard for his head, shoulders and back.

It is estimated that in France alone there are thirty thousand men who practice archery and who belong to societies devoted to this sport. These societies hold a tournament every year, at which handsome prizes are offered in competition. Archers from all parts of the country attend on such occasions, and, while some display their skill in shooting at the ordinary target, others elicit admiration by the skill with which they knock from their pedestals artificial birds that are ninety feet up in the air. Indeed, no archer at any of these tournaments wins more admiration than the man who dislodges the topmost bird, the cock, from his lofty perch.—New York Herald.

EVERYDAY BULGARIA.

Brought Near to America by Miss Stone's Capture.

Bulgaria is about as big as Pennsylvania, has a similar shape, and reminds one very much of that state, because of the resemblance in topography and other physical features, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The forests and the rivers watering rich valleys, the mountain ranges, the rocky ledges and the landscape generally is very much like the Quaker state. The population is about 30 per cent. less.

The Danube river forms the northern boundary of Bulgaria, and much of the produce of the state goes out, and much of its imported merchandise comes in upon enormous barges towed in strings from Budapest and from Vienna. Austria monopolizes the trade in manufactured merchandise.

During the summer season the passenger steamers on the Danube offer a very pleasant voyage through Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania to the Black Sea, but at this season of the year the water is low; fogs are frequent and the air is too cool to sit on the deck, hence a trip by train is more agreeable. You can go from Vienna to Sofia by rail in twenty-four hours in comfortable sleeping cars, in which table d'hote meals are served at city prices, but the fares are very high.

The Orient Express, which is the great railway train of Europe, and runs from Calais and Ostend through Germany and France to Constantinople three times a week, is a pretentious humbug when judged by American standards. The distance between Vienna and Sofia is about the same as between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but it takes twice as long to make the journey, and the fare is about four times as much. The extra fare, or supplement, as they call it, demanded for the privilege of riding upon this famous train is 44 francs between those two cities, or $8.40, which is about full fare between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and instead of getting a wide berth in a Pullman sleeper for $2 you have to pay $3.80 for a night's lodging in a stuffy little closet. The beds are comfortable, but the space is so narrow that it is scarcely safe to roll over, and the only way to ventilate the compartment is to open a window directly over your head.

The ordinary trains are only two hours slower than the Orient Express, they are equally well equipped, run every day and the charge is only about one-half as much.

PRECOCITY OF HUB YOUNGSTERS

Nothing "phazes" the twentieth century child, says the Boston Herald. A handsome little chap of 7 years of age was awakened in the night by the sudden illness of his mother, and the next day, as soon as he was dressed, he went and asked her for a dollar. It was given to him without demur or inquiry as to its purpose. Then the boy hied him forth to the nearest telegraph office, and this was the message he wired to his papa in California: "Dear Daddy, mother is sick; come home at once after the funeral." The operator suggested that "funeral" might alarm the father, but she was told, with an exultant laugh, that of course it wasn't his mother's funeral, but his uncle's. "Then you should say so," was her smiling suggestion. "All right," replied the boy, "write 'uncle's;' you see, this is the first telegram I ever sent." The following morning a telegram reached the youngster, worded: "Dear Dwight, you're all right. Take care of mother. Daddy." And that was the first "mother" knew what care her 7-year-old son had taken of her.

Knew His Book.

"Lady, won't you kindly give a poor man nine cents?"

"Nine cents? Why don't you ask for a dime and be done with it?"

"Oh, no, lady; I know the sex too well. I wuz onct a married man."—Boston Traveler.

HOW THE FILIPINOS CATCH FISH

Natives of our new possessions, the Philippines, catch fish in many queer ways, but one of the oddest is shown in the accompanying picture, from the New York Herald. The apparatus used is a huge net, which, when not actually at work, is held at the top of the mast of the little vessel. When wanted for service the whole affair is lowered into the water by a sort of derrick arrangement, to be subsequently lifted, together with the fishes which it may have ensnared.

Such a ponderous contrivance would never meet with favor in our country, but in Uncle Sam's newly acquired archipelago, where labor is cheap and scaly prey plentiful, the method is altogether satisfactory.

A SCULPTOR'S IDEA OF CHRIST

Formed After Several Years' Residence in the Holy Land.

William Ordway Partridge, the eminent sculptor, who spent several years in the Holy Land, gathering information and inspiration for a group in which the Savior will be the central figure, writes interestingly on Christ as an ideal, successful man. The following is an extract from Mr. Partridge's article:

"In regard to personal appearance, we find Him commanding in figure, slight of build, of serious mien, with eyes that were as tender as a fawn's, and yet able to flash fire as He drove the money-changers down the portico of Herod. A man makes an impression in the east either by his great train of followers and the splendor of his accoutrements, or by his personal appearance; and, when the Master stood on the shore of Galilee and called to the apostles, who were then but simple fishermen, there was something in the voice so unusual that these rough fishermen cast their nets aside and followed Him unhesitatingly. Therefore, we must think of Him not only as the ideal man in point of scholarship, but also in physical aspect. It is interesting to stand on the spot where most of His ministry was spent, and watch, as the writer has done, the fisherman gather in his net, as a vaquero gathers his lasso, and throw its quivering line far out into the lake. The scene has changed but little, except for the lack of fertility and the absence of the noble Roman porticoes and basilica, which stood at Capernaum in Herod's reign.

Beyond scholarship and personal appearance, we must look for some more important feature, to understand the influence which the carpenter's son exerted throughout Palestine. We do not realize, until we are in Jerusalem, on the site of the Temple, how greatly that influence was felt, and how it shook old traditions to their foundations. Not only a few hundred stragglers, but also thousands upon thousands of people followed Him from place to place. To the very last, He had an opportunity to claim the temporal sovereignty of the land, at will, but what makes His character stand out in strangest contrast with that of Mohammed and other prophets is that His kingdom was one of spirit, and not one built with hands. From the time one enters Jerusalem, during the hour in which the traveler passes Mount Hermon, the personality of the Master is ever present in the surroundings of the Jordan river, and, indeed, in the Syrian desert.—Success.

WAS LI AN INDIAN?

Remarkable Story of a Mohawk Indian in a London Paper.

There is a remarkable story current among the Chinese with regard to Li Hung Chang's ancestry. According to this legent it was during the days of sailing communication between America and the Celestial Kingdom that a Chinaman landed in Western America. He was known as Ah Li and claimed lineal descent from a celebrated Chinese writer who flourished about 1,000 years before Christ, named Li Ling. Ah Li got among an unknown tribe of Indians in the west. He became a member of the tribe and was identified with them for many years, taking part in many of their hunting expeditions, in fact. Ah Li so distinguished himself in the chase that the tribe raised no objections when he offered to wed a maiden of the tribe.

The young people were united, and, following the tribal custom, lived in a separate wigwam. There was an absence of feasting. The European idea of wedding feasts was as yet unknown to the Indians. In a subsequent hunting expedition Ah Li was one of the party. During his absence the expected happened—it was a boy. A great feast of honor was prepared for the father's return. It must be understood that Ah Li spoke the language of his wife's people. At the great feast he told the people about the great country across the salt waters, which he would like to take his wife and child to see. The little boy grew to be a favorite in the camp to the day his parents left the tribe for China. The wife died in China.

The son visited his Indian relations once. He became a very useful man, and took a leading part in Chinese public affairs. The Chinese contention is that this half-breed is Li Hung Chang's grandfather. There are many plausible incidents in support of this curious family history. In Chinese literature the matter is said to be historical.—A Mohawk Indian in the London Chronicle.

Unprofitable Business.

Charity bazaar in the 'Steenth ward.

The tallow-faced young man approached the table where the strapping girl with the red cheeks was selling candy.

"If I buy a dime's worth of this," he said, "what will you give me a kiss for in addition?"

"Twenty-five cents," she said.

"I've only got fifteen cents besides the dime. Give it to me for that? It's for charity, remember."

"Yes," she answered reluctantly, "but we lose money on every one I sell for that."—Chicago Tribune.

GUIANA'S QUEER SENTINEL LIZARD

One of the most curious reptiles in the world is the so-called sentinel lizard of Guiana, this name being given to it because it hisses loudly whenever it discovers a rattlesnake or a crocodile. The authorities of the Museum of Natural History in Paris were extremely delighted when they received word some time ago that M. Merwaert, a leading official in French Guiana, was sending them a fine specimen, and were correspondingly disappointed on opening the box to find the lizard dead.

This lizard was more than four feet in length. If it had reached the museum alive it is thought likely that it would have survived for several years, as it could easily have been supplied with appropriate food, such as eggs, chopped meat and young birds.

The natives of Guiana say that the flesh of the sentinel lizard is very savory, and the few Europeans who have tasted it agree with them. Their eggs, which are oval in shape and quite large, are also regarded as a great delicacy.

The scientific name of this lizard is "Tupinambis nigropunctatus," and "Teinguacua" or simply "Teju" is the native name for it.—New York Herald.

Burial Places Of Presidents.

No a single President is buried at Washington, says the Kansas City Star. An Englishman can visit the tombs of almost every English sovereign within a few hours. They lie at Winchester, at Westminster, and at Windsor. But only two cemeteries in the United States contain the bodies of more than one President. The Adamses both lie in the yard of the First Congregational church at Quincy, Mass., and Monroe and Tyler are buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va. The Presidential burial places are scattered from New Hampshire on the north to Virginia on the south, and from Illinois to the Atlantic coast. Five are buried in Virginia, four in New York and in Ohio, three in Tennessee, two in Massachusetts and one in New Hampshire, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois.

Of the five Presidents who died in office—Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—only the first two met death at the White House. The elder Harrison was first buried in the capital, but his body was removed later to North Bend, O.

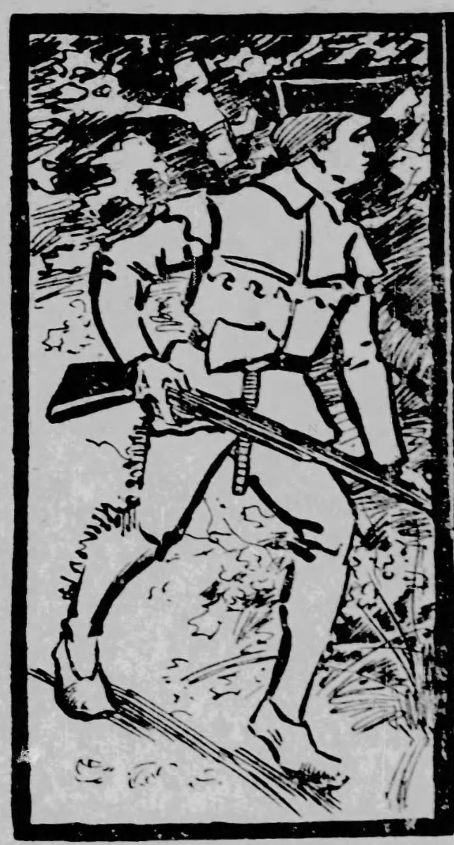
Washington lies at his old home at Mt. Vernon, where he died. Thomas Jefferson was buried at his home estate, Monticello, Va. A cemetery at Montpelier, Va., contains the ashes of Madison. The death of Andrew Jackson took place at the Hermitage, his home in Tennessee. When he was dying, those about the bed began to weep. Raising himself, he exclaimed: "What is the matter with my dear children. Oh, do not cry. Be good children, and we will all meet in heaven." These were his last words. He was buried near his home.

After the expiration of his term, James K. Polk went to Nashville, Tenn., but lived only a few months. The burial was at Nashville. Van Buren died at his country home at Kinderhook, N. Y., and was buried from the old Dutch church there. Pneumonia caused the death of William Henry Harrison a month after his inauguration. His last words were spoken to a doctor, whom he evidently mistook for Vice President Tyler. "Sir," he said, "I wish you to understand the true principles of this government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." He was buried in the Congressional cemetery, but a few years later the body was removed to North Bend, O., to a tomb overlooking the Ohio river.

The grave was neglected until the state of Ohio erected a monument above it. His successor, Tyler, died at the Exchange hotel, Richmond, a member of the Confederate congress. "Doctor, I am going," he said, as the end approached. "I hope not, sir," was the answer. "Perhaps it is best," the dying man replied, and did not speak again. Taylor died during his term of office at the White House. His last words were: "I am about to die. I expect the summons soon. I have endeavored to discharge all my official duties faithfully. I regret nothing, but I am sorry that I am about to leave my friends." His body was put in a vault at Washington, from which it was removed to Springfield, five miles from Louisville, Ky. Millard Fillmore was buried in Buffalo, where he died. The body of Franklin Pierce lies at Concord, N. H., and that of James Buchanan at Lancaster, Pa. His last words, whispered to himself, were: "O. Lord God Almighty, as thou wilt."

Lincoln died without speaking after he was shot. His body rests in Oak Ridge cemetery at Springfield, Ill. Andrew Johnson died at Carter's Depot, Tenn. One of his last requests was that his body be wrapped in the flag. He was buried in Greenville, Tenn. General Grant died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., and his body lies in the fine tomb at Riverside park. Mr. Hayes was buried at Fremont, O., where he died. Garfield's body lies at the base of the monument in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, within sight of Lake Erie, and only a few miles from his home at Meator. Chester A. Arthur died in New York city only a year after the end of his term. A few days before his death he said to Commissioner Fish: "After all, life is not worth fighting for, and I might as well give up the struggle for it now as at any other time and submit to the inevitable." He is buried at Albany, N. Y., where a finely sculptured figure guards his tomb. Benjamin Harrison died at his home in Indianapolis in March, and is buried in that city.

It is significant that not one of these men lies at the place of his greatest political triumph. With the approach of death earthly greatness fades and there comes a longing for home. So Washington lies at Mount Vernon, Jefferson at Monticello and McKinley at Canton.



The BACK-WOODS-MAN

A Story of the Revolution

BY H. A. STANLEY

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CHAPTER XXXVI.

I MEET GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It was not until I had been at the Horne house an hour or more, that my friends knew all my history, so much had I to tell. We had drawn the big, old-fashioned settee up before the fire. Edith was at my left, next my heart, my arm about her; Aunt Abigail at my right, my other arm about her; Uncle Jason sat just beyond, his face very red from leaning out toward the fire, that he might see my lips and miss not a word of my story.

"And so I must call you Duncan?" remarked Edith with a sigh as she nestled closer.

"And thou art no longer Quedar?" chimed in Aunt Abigail.

"Sweetheart!" replied I, kissing Edith, "to you shall I be Quedar—any name you choose to call me. Since you choose me when I had no name, any name will sound sweet from thy lips. My dear aunt and mother," and I kissed her also, "to thee I shall I trust be as before—'my son' for I know both you and Uncle Jason would have it so. I have heard that title as it was wont to fall from thy lips, when far from these scenes, and it has restrained me many times from some rash speech or action such as the son of such a mother should avoid." Together the dear old couple reached for the hand nearest them. Uncle Jason was quickest and pressed it in both his own, while his fine old face expressed his emotions, even before he spoke:

"Verily! Verily! Quedar, God is indeed good, to give us such a son, for that thou hast been to our hearts these many days. Thou shalt ever be."

"Amen!" responded Aunt Abigail fervently, for she had forgotten she was a Quaker.

"And there is another," I continued, "she of whom I have spoken—my aunt Sally. She, too, will have some claim on me, for she has accepted me as her own son already and is at this very hour, I have no doubt, lying awake, planning how she can best advance my interests. It would see to me that God is very good. Circumstances, the deeds of wicked people, robbed me of friends in my childhood, but it seems now as if I was to be more than recompensed. You will find my Aunt Sally a masculine woman, brusque and full of business affairs, such as usually engross men, but with a woman's heart, all the same."

"Indeed! But we must know her and tell her how we love her for your sake; and that at once," broke in Edith.

"She will receive thee as she does all other ladies—only after she hath disposed of whatever stroke of trade she hath at hand," remarked Uncle Jason grimly. "I know her and I know that her errand to this city is one of gain. She hath bought not less than ten thousand pounds of certificates and continental scrip, these last three days, I venture to say, and she hath bought them at the lowest possible figure, too. A shrewder, sharper being, man or woman, dwelleth not in all America. Feared, yet loved by all, her word is one of weight. Her purse—no man knoweth how long it is."

The next morning, however, when we four called, Aunt Sallie drove every one else from the room and kissing the ladies, she shook Uncle Jason's hand with a vigor that none but a strong man usually brings to bear. Shades of Xantippe! But how her tongue did fly! And all the time was she thinking, planning and scheming. Four times did she call in her black man Hosea, who seemed a machine, so fast did he write and as many short crisp letters did she dictate to him. She kept her colored page, Moses, constantly on the jump, bringing in this message, taking out that. She dealt in horses, lands, tobacco and all the while kept up her social chat with the ladies. My head was in a whirl as she finally dismissed us, commanding that I meet her promptly at two of the clock.

When I called at that hour, it was to find seven men awaiting her pleasure—tobacco buyers and sellers, land agents, money borrowers—no lenders. She had no use for them. I entered and sat down. She paid little attention to me. Each man as admitted—her rule was one at a time—she seemed to read as she might a book. Their deepest designs she uncovered with a question. Their errands she fairly divined and drew from them in one-third the time I could have done the same. She transacted business involving thousands with those seven men inside of twenty minutes and then gave orders to admit no more. "I'm done with business for to-day," was her curtly delivered decision. "And now, young man," turning to me, "there's one man I want you to see. I can't sent for him. He'd come perhaps, if I did, but I know the respect due him. You and I must call on General Washington."

"Aunt, may I inquire what business we have with his excellency?"

"Why, I reckon he'll wish to see you, knowing your father and uncle as he did," replied my aunt, somewhat evasively, I fancied.

"Is that all you wish to see him for, Aunt?" She flushed and looked a trifle annoyed. I felt that I might as well come to the point at once and have done with it. "Dear Aunt, I know your interest in me, and also realize that by reason of your position in our valley, your wealth and——"

"Lord bless you, lad! The wealth's yours, not mine."

"Have it as you will, Aunt. I consider it yours, however. As I was saying—owing to your personal acquaintance with his excellency, the wealth of our family, etc., you can doubtless obtain for me such a position as you covet, although where your ambition would stop, I know not. But we will admit your good intentions, your influence, and all that, and grant that you succeed. What have you or I gained?"

"What we went after, haven't we?" she snapped.

"Yes; and more. The enmity of every man over whose head I have been lifted. Look at Major Woolsey! There is a case in point. Well equipped, so far as his knowledge of military tactics is concerned, he has never earned his position. His advancement is not on the basis of merit, for he is a coward in action where Indians must be met. His present position is due entirely to his fawning attitude before Gates. I am as ambitious for myself as you can be for me. I do most earnestly desire to win promotion, but win it I must, or not possess it. I cannot permit any of my friends to commit nepotism for my sake." She was growing angry now. I could see it in her eyes. I knew that I must use great suavity or have a serious quarrel with her. Her keen disappointment had already disturbed her self-control. I must, at best, receive an unmerciful tongue-lashing. "I am not going to refuse any position you may gain for me, Aunt"—she was mollified in an instant—"but I beg of you not to do this thing just yet. Let me be a captain for a time. I can fill that position with credit to myself and you. I want to go south now. Let me take what Colonel Morgan and my friends have given me and win the rest. Now, please grant me this, the first favor I have ever asked of you." And kneeling beside her chair, I possessed my self of her hands and kissed her.

"You great wheedling boy! What a fool you are! Well, have it your own way for six months; but remember, I shall then expect and demand more."

"If I have won it, Aunt."

"Yes. But you're going to win it."

"Then I'll get it. True merit is rarely kept down." So ended our first difference, and I may add, so ended all differences that followed, for my aunt was a reasonable woman, if you only knew how to approach her.

We rode out that afternoon to pay our respects to General Washington, who was temporarily stopping at the famous "Slate Roof" house. My aunt had provided for me one of the best mounts to be procured in the colonies—a stallion that until his fourth year had run at freedom on her range to the north of Staunton. She had brought him up to sell him, but now insisted that I should take him. He was of large size and superb style, and I who had not bestrode a decent animal in nearly four years, felt at first a trifle out of place. However, I soon found my seat and thanks to my early training, I now acquitted myself admirably. My Aunt had sent Moses across the town out to the Horne place to bid Edith be ready for a horseback ride and as we pulled up at the wide gateway, I saw Bob running beside Selim, out around from the stables. That sable diplomat grinned broadly, as taking the head of my horse, he stood waiting for me to lift Edith into the saddle. The keen air put our steeds in fine mettle, and we must have made a striking appearance as three abreast, we cantered down toward the old High street road, the three black grooms following some distance behind. My Aunt's mount was almost equal to my own and I could not but admire her superb management of him. Indeed, she was a more daring horsewoman than Edith, and though she and not as fine a figure, nor yet the youthful bloom that she must have had twenty years or more before, I am quite sure that no other gentleman in all Philadelphia rode out that day with as charming ladies as did I.

Bob and Moses, thanks to the grave dignity of Hosea, played their part well, and when at the hour of four, we drew up before the quarters of His Excellency, there was a general stir and craning of necks among those in waiting. The beauty of the ladies, my costume so like Colonel Morgan's own, my great size and the three unusually fine horses seemed to impress every one with the idea that some border dignitary was about to confer with our chief. Edith was a little frightened, I thought, at the attention which we were attracting, especially from the imposing Life Guard, but my Aunt was in her element. For once in her life, she seemed perfectly happy. Her bearing—she was but four feet seven it must be remembered—was that of a queen as she graciously nodded at General Washington's Black Billy, who recognized her and came forward from his post at the door, his ivories gleaming. She dropped cards into his copper-colored palm and he disappeared within, to leave us for the ogling of the aides and guard. A moment later the door was thrown open and within, advancing toward us, was General Washington himself, a smile of welcome lighting up his great kind eyes and dying there, for his face was sphinx like. I shall not attempt a personal description of the General at this time, for he has been too much in the public eye, both in person and picture these last thirty or forty years to need it. Pushed ahead by my Aunt, who had not said a word, I stepped before him. He gave a start and stopped. As he stood thus, a look of amazement drove the smile from his eyes and then I saw a gray pallor creeping over his ruddy face. He dropped the hand that had been extended as he first came into view and straightening to his full height, stood looking directly at me. It was an embarrassing situation for me, and I knew not what to say. I turned to my Aunt, who with tears streaming over her cheeks, stood at my right elbow.

"Mrs. Fisher! Sally! What means this? Who is this young man, and where have you been keeping him?" ejaculated his excellency in a bewildered jerky way.

"Whom does he resemble, your excellency?" replied my aunt.

"Whom does he resemble! Do you ask me that? Why woman! It is as if your dead husband had stepped out from behind yonder door post. This is my friend, Duncan Fisher, as he looked that morning before we met Beaujeau at Braddock's Field. Young, sir! What is your name?"

"Duncan Christopher Fisher, excellency," said I briefly, and he caught my hand. He did not release it either, but, forgetting the ladies, drew me in. Then, remembering himself, he started back confusedly, again came back to me, saying: "Pardon me, sir!" and going once more out into the hall, led the ladies in. Having seen them seated, he walked before me again and looked steadily at me, until beneath his gaze I again became embarrassed. My aunt had meanwhile been weeping. I did wish she would stop and say something. My wish was gratified, for at this instant she raised her face from her handkerchief and began talking. I have heard much in my time of and about the languorous speech of Southern ladies; the stately manner of ye olden time, but there are exceptions, and my aunt was now proving it. Her tongue flew like a queue ribbon in a stiff breeze, and when she ran out of breath, she hung long on the word "a-n-d," drawing in a fresh supply, without a break in her story. She told all about me. My life as a child; my surroundings; my adventures with the Indians; how I came to the Hornes in Philadelphia; my exploits in the northern campaigns; my recent promotion; and wound up with: "And now, excellency, he's made me promise I wouldn't ask another promotion for him until he earned it."

The grave man listened so politely before her, looked absolutely solemn as she finished. For an instant, I never saw a man look more so. That he was making an effort, I could plainly see. At one time his face had a woe-begone expression. Then I saw that smile struggling into his eyes. It twitched the muscles of his firm mouth and finally gaining control of his entire face, he suddenly opened his mouth and roared with laughter. In after years I knew him intimately, but rarely did I see him give way in any degree to mirth, and never as on this occasion. I laughed myself. Edith laughed. My aunt did not. She was angry.

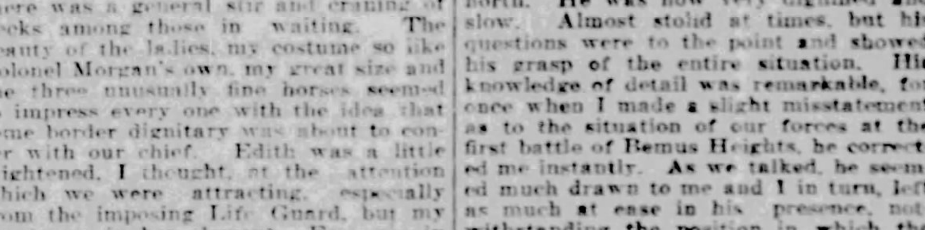
"What are you laughing at, General George Washington? I've known you forty years—before the other war, I'll have you know. I knew you when, at fourteen, you were appointed to a commission in the British navy, through the influence of your brother Lawrence. I saw you, a great, gawky boy, you were, too, come blub—crying up from the river, following after your luggage, when your mother changed her mind and wouldn't let you go. Are you laughing at me?"

"Madame! Mrs. Fisher! Sally!" the general had interjected, appealingly, as she went along. He seemed to dread her sharp tongue, as did all the rest, and to court her good graces. "Really, my dear madame! Really, Sally! You don't think I need to be reminded of all that again. Why will you prod me with that incident that no one else remembers? Spare me! I beg your pardon for any rudeness. Indeed I do! But I was so amused by the manner in which you kept your promise to our young friend here. That was you and no one else. No other woman would have kept a promise so well and at the same time managed to have her own way." He now burst forth again and laughed until the tears stood in his eyes. "This young man is sensible," he continued, as he turned to me and laid his hand on my knee. "I will see that he is promoted when he does earn it, as I have little doubt he will. As yet, these cases are in the hands of Congress or the board, you know. Even the commission of a captain comes from that body. The general in chief of all the army, can do little more than recommend. Any other general or even a colonel can do as much. This I trust, will soon be changed."

Thereafter, for a space of thirty minutes, we sat talking, the General asking me many questions about matters at the north. He was now very dignified and slow. Almost stolid at times, but his questions were to the point and showed his grasp of the entire situation. His knowledge of detail was remarkable, for once when I made a slight misstatement as to the situation of our forces at the first battle of Bemus Heights, he corrected me instantly. As we talked, he seemed much drawn to me and I in turn, left as much at ease in his presence, notwithstanding the position in which the garrulous tongue of Aunt Sally had at first placed me, as if he had been my own father. How long we might have stayed, I know not had not a servant brought in candles. This reminded me that it was time to go, and I arose to make excuses for having taken up so much of his time.

"On the contrary my dear sir, it is I who have detained you, and neglected these ladies too, I fear. Especially Miss Darrah here, with whom I have hardly exchanged a word." Here he turned to my Edith, who with all the sweet dignity of which she was ever mistress, charmed the great man as she always did all my friends. He inquired as to her relationship to his friend Lydia, and when we departed that afternoon, it was with a promise to dine with "Mrs. Washington and myself," as His Excellency put it, two weeks from that date. He had but just come into town from Morristown, having left there on the eighth and was expecting to meet Mrs. Washington. He had received a

AMUSING NEW CUDGEL GAME.



Here is a new game, which is causing a great deal of amusement at social gatherings in Europe, according to the New York Herald.

Two boys, or young men, are blindfolded, and in the right hand of each is placed a stout roll of paper in the form of a club or cudgel. The players then have to lie down on the carpet and to grasp each other by the left hand. Thereupon the fun begins. One of the players asks the other:

"Are you there?"

When the answer "Yes" comes he raises his right hand and strives to hit with his cudgel the spot where, from the sound of the voice, he supposes the other player's head to be.

The other player, however, is at perfect liberty to move his head after he has answered "Yes," and the result is that in nine cases out of ten the blow misses his head and falls on his shoulders or some other part of his body.

In that case it is his turn to retaliate, and so the game goes on indefinitely, the sole object of the player who asks the question being to strike the other player's head and that of the player who answers to save his head from being struck.

letter instead however, stating her coming had been delayed two weeks. We must dine with them when she came into town, and we did. It was almost two years after that, before they entertained us again and then we came yet farther—in the pleasant fall weather this time, from our old place south of Staunton, clear to Mount Vernon, which for six long years before this, had not once seen its master.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—EDITH.

After leaving General Washington on that afternoon of our first meeting, Aunt Sally announced her intention of riding home with us for the evening. This pleased Edith, as I could see, and we both anticipated the flurry my aunt would create in the quiet household of the Horne's. In this, we were doomed to disappointment, for her advent was that of an old acquaintance. She had met Uncle Jason many times, and knew him well. Aunt Abigail she had hardly noticed, so taken up with Edith had she been that morning the ladies called upon her at the inn; but now they took to one another, as opposite often do. At dinner they sat side by side, and had their heads together over sundry recipes for syllabub, shrub and conserves, discussing, with deep interest, all the intricacies of the housewife's art. I could see that Edith was greatly interested in their talk, but, to please me, she took part in the political and business discussion Uncle Jason and I were engaged in, and, manlike, I was flattered and happy. After dinner, we all gathered before the great fire and there, for a time, the older ladies pursued their discussion, including needlework now, in which, like all else pertaining to housekeeping or business, my aunt seemed past mistress. We three, Uncle Jason, Edith and I pursued our discussion, until Uncle Jason, falling asleep over his pipe, Edith and I were left to one another. Thus occupied, I noted not the lapse of time and know not how long we should have remained in that sweet communion, when all were brought back—Uncle Jason from his sleep, Edith and I from the Elysian fields in which we had been wandering hand-in-hand, by Aunt Sally who, as I first remember, was inquiring when the wedding was to occur.

Both Edith and I confusedly sat apart and admitted that we had not got that far yet; whereat my blunt brusque little kinswoman proceeded to take the matter in hand and plan as if we were in no wise concerned. She would have liked much to have seen me married at the old place, but, of course, that was not to be thought of. After such a long engagement—she assumed that it had been long, and no one disputed her—the holidays, now at hand, were the best time in the world. I had little time she was sure, to attend to the management of the estate, and, as she had managed it for twenty-five years, she reckoned she could a while longer. My pay as captain would not, in her judgment, suffice for my needs, especially now that I was about to take a wife, and so the estate stood ready to pay me an income of $2,000 a year sterling, until such time as I should retire from the army and take my own private affairs in charge. The wedding she would have made a grand affair, in Christ church, at least, but here both Edith and I interposed. The rector we had known and loved had, like Duche, of Christ church, followed Howe. The new man at Christ church neither of us knew. The chapel was a ruin.

"Well! But Lordy heavens! You've got to be married somewhere and somebody's got to do it," snapped my aunt.

I ventured to remark that in all civilized communities the bride named the day and place, the groom looked after other matters. I didn't know, of course, what the custom might be in the Shenandoah. Then there was a scene, and I was rescued from my aunt's hands by Edith, who announced her choice as this old drawing room, in which we had spent so many happy hours. I nominated Mr. Kirkland to officiate, and peace reigned. Indeed, Aunt Sally offered no objection to all this, and so it was arranged. She had intended going home on the morrow, but she would send Hasea instead, and would come down from the inn and help arrange matters, at least three or four hours each day. Come to think of it, she had promised "George and Martha" to come and dine with them anyway, and she reckoned she must remain in town and keep her word good, fear she would have had us married within two weeks if she could have had her way, but we begged her to allow us 30 days more of courtship, and to this she graciously consented.

And thus it came about that on the evening of Tuesday, January 11, 1780, Edith Darrah and I were made husband and wife. There have been pretty home weddings. Under proper circumstances they are ever so, but ours—well, it seems to me as I look back at it now, after all these years, the beginning of heaven. A heaven I have enjoyed for nearly 60 years. A heaven we both have faith to believe shall extend through all eternity.

CHAPTER XXXVIII—HOME AT LAST.

I have often wondered why I was permitted to go south that spring of 1780, and I do believe that had it not been for Colonel Morgan's desire to have me near him, I should not have gone, but have been sent north again, instead. There were few military operations in Northern Virginia all that year, and the regiment to which I was assigned had practically one long furlough all that delightful spring and summer. To be sure, we heard much from the south, where the struggle was raging, and were constantly on the alert for a call, and had Colonel Morgan at any time sent an express up the valley, we should have rendezvoused at Winchester within a week. The journey down across country was not half as difficult for the ladies as I had supposed it would be. We set out in March, escorted by 42 of Morgan's men, who were going to their homes in the Shenandoah and vicinity, and in regular caravan style, my aunt's new Conestoga wagons, the first I had ever seen, carrying our luggage, made good time over the roads as yet unbroken, but quite rough. By night we stopped at the numerous inns or taverns along the great highway to the "Shanydo," as it was then called, and by day we rode in the saddle from 20 to 30 miles, without discomfort. At "Saratoga," or "Soldier's Rest," as Colonel Morgan's place near Winchester was called, we stopped, the sudden departure of the frost king having rendered the roads so bad that this was necessary. Here as honored guests, we rested up nearly a week. From there southwestward, we traveled under a much smaller escort, although five of my aunt's slaves had joined us at Winchester, and rode up the North Fork valley, making the distance of one hundred and fifty miles in four days, so eager were we to reach our journey's end. To Edith and me this was a new country, for I had scant remembrance of it.

It was just at night fall, of an early spring day, the most charming time of year in Virginia, that we turned from the main highway, and escorted by a great throng of whites and negroes, walked our worn horses up through the grounds. The news that my aunt had found "Massa Jedge's" long lost boy had preceded us, for Hosea had arrived six weeks before, and great was the excitement. Aunties who had carried me in their arms when I was a babe, yet older "mammies," "aunties" and "uncles" who remembered when my mother, father and uncle were "chillun," lined the winding drive from the highway up and raised their voices in vociferous welcome. It reminded me somewhat of the reception accorded a band of Iroquois hunters or fishermen from distant lakes, except that there was here more noise of human voice and less of dogs. However, my aunt was an admirer of "man's most faithful friend," and even this sound was not entirely lacking, two great deep voiced house dogs of the mastiff breed, and a large and noisy pack of fox hounds lending their efforts to the general commotion and racket.

The house, though sitting low on the ground, was larger than Sir William's own, with wide front and rear verandahs, immense stretch of sloping roof, and with ample slave quarters, stables and hay and tobacco barns stretching away to the rear. The beauty of the sloping grounds and the neatness of the white painted buildings, showed the thrift as well as the taste of this capable mistress, and the freshly furrowed fields stretching up back from the little river proved also that she knew how to so organize her dependents, that business should go on, whether or not the presiding genius was present. As we gave our horses to the half dozen "boys," who tumbled over one another to assist, and mounted the steps to the great deep veranda, my aunt turned and looked out through the vista the bending trees made. Her shining, moist eyes, even that one brief instant seen, proved to us her deep love for this magnificent estate, and I fancied that I detected a shade of regret on her face as she bade me look on my own. I must have been mistaken, however, for turning quickly, she reached up, drew my face down to hers and kissed me, then kissed Edith and taking an arm of each, led us into the wide hall running through from front to rear. At one side, just beyond the stairway, a huge open fire was blazing. Before this she stopped and looking up into our faces again said: "Thank God, my children for this home coming. 'Tis truly the happiest I have known in twenty-two long years. I can never tell you how heartily I welcome you, so I reckon I won't try."

She declared we should be guests that evening, and so she presided at the board. The following morning, however, she called in all the eighty retainers at the home plantation, and as they crowded about with wondering eyes, she led us in and solemnly installed me as master, Edith as mistress. "Hear you all," began her solemn proclamation, "and let your children know, that I, so long mistress here, do declare this my son and nephew, Duncan Christopher Fisher, head of this house, and his wife, Edith Darrah Fisher, mistress of it. May especial wisdom from the Most High guide and direct these dear children of ours, and may the blessing of God be with them, their descendants and with us all."

Every head was reverently bowed as she finished and deep and fervent "amens" arose from all sides. Then filing past us as we arose in our places, each individual shook our hands, and more than one pair of dusky lips touched Edith's shapely fingers.

"An' we uns'll allus love de ole Missy jess de same!" ventured one old white wooled uncle, as with hat held close against his broad chest, he paused before her.

"That you must, uncle! That we all will!" I shouted, as I threw my arm about her and shook hands with "Pa Bijah" once again. And there amid those patriarchal surroundings my domestic life began.

It has always seemed to me that no man on earth had a more pleasant home circle and few as pleasant, and never in all the succeeding years have I spent a night away from it, without, as when at home, calling down the blessings of God upon it. Honors, riches, a large portion of earth's blessings have been ours. Children and grandchildren, kind and considerate, have blessed our prime and nurtured us in the decline of our lives. Aunt Sally is no longer with us; all that was left to us of her, save a tenderly cherished memory, we laid in Christ church ground many years ago. And there we shall probably be laid, when our time shall come to join the vast majority. How soon or where that time shall find us, makes but little difference. We trust in the mercy of God and hope that we are prepared. It is the way of all earth, and our lives have, even now, been prolonged beyond the lot of most men and women. We are thankful for this, for it insures us but a short separation. Whoever goes first will leave the other but a little time to wait.

And now, while waiting, we have together written these memoirs. By reason of their truth and the harsh truths we have been obliged to state of many, whose descendants of the first generation are yet living, we have decided that for a life time at least, these shall not appear in print. It will not be until long after we and those they may affect are dead and gone that the world shall know all we have written. When having written all but the last half of the last chapter the other evening, we looked them over and reviewed the past they told of. It was then that I turned to my Edith, a silver haired, sweet faced old lady now, but my sweetheart still, and I said:

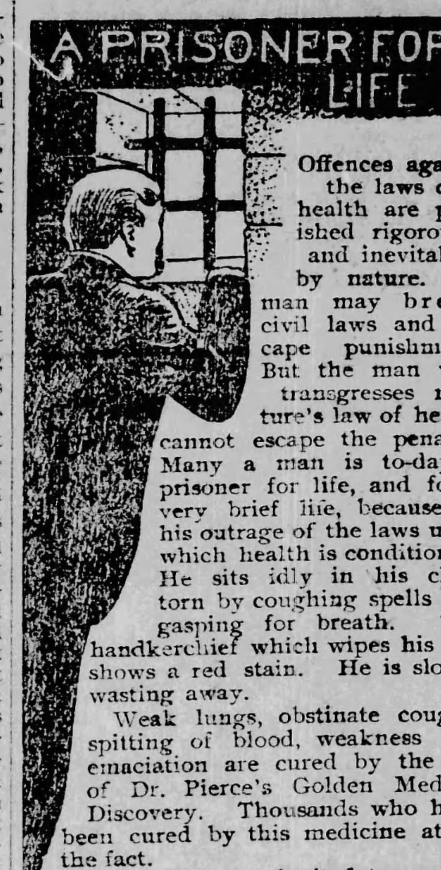
"Dear one, is there anything in this record you would change?"

"Nothing, Quedar," she whispered softly, "unless it be that you make more prominent the fact that the good Lord intended us for one another and that He gave to me the best husband ever woman had."

"And to me the best and truest wife," I replied, as I drew her to me. And there, sitting on that old settee, we two, lovers all our lives, and lovers yet, even in our eighties, looked into the firelight and saw faces and forms that we had known and loved long, long ago—that we confidently expect to see and love again. The faces and hands of those gone before, even more than the faces and hands of the living, seem beckoning us. We have lived our lives, attaining blessings such as are accorded to few in this earth. By God's mercy, we hope and trust that we shall receive even more in the hereafter—the ineffable peace and joy of an eternal life.

(The End.)

A PRISONER FOR LIFE



Offences against the laws of health are punished rigorously and inevitably by nature. A man may break civil laws and escape punishment. But the man who transgresses nature's law of health cannot escape the penalty. Many a man is to-day a prisoner for life, and for a very brief life, because of his outrage of the laws upon which health is conditioned. He sits idly in his chair torn by coughing spells and gasping for breath. The handkerchief which wipes his lips shows a red stain. He is slowly wasting away.

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Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

The Portion of Labor. Under this title Mary E. Wilkins has given the reading public the strongest story that has yet come from her pen. It is well illustrated.

Let No Man Put Asunder, by Basil King, is one of the notable novels of the season. It is a strikingly clever study of the divorce problem.

The Ballet Dancer, by the new and noted Italian writer, Matilda Serao, is a strong and dramatic novel. On Guard is the second story in the volume.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

A Modern Antacus, by the author of an Englishwoman's Son's Letters, is a novel which belongs to a high class of fiction and is a volume to inspire thought among discerning readers.

The Making of a Country Home, by J. P. Mowbray, is a story whose motive is told in this title. It is a very charming narration of a personal experience.

Bob, Son of Battle, by Alfred Ollivant, has already won for itself so certain a place in the interest of the reading public, that a new edition cannot fail of a warm welcome.

From J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

Music and Its Masters, is written by O. B. Boise, master of composition at Peabody Institute, Baltimore, is neither technical nor historical, although the mention of certain fundamental principles and certain historical points was necessary in forming a basis for the author's theories.

The Price of a Wife, by John Strange Winter, is a novel of English life, entertaining from its rapid movement, and on a par with its author's earlier stories.

The Hub of Grace, by Rosa Nouchette Carey, is a quiet, pretty love tale, the plot of which works out easily to a pleasant ending, in which, however, is a touch of sadness.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Little Colonel's Holidays, by Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston, is a charming juvenile tale, which will be highly prized by all girls and boys.

A Model Village, by Charles E. Bolton, is a volume of papers and essays, taking its title from the first, which is a description of East Cleveland, Ohio.

A Convalescent's Receipt Book, by Miss Grace Franklin Osgood, is a volume of recipes for drinks and dishes for invalids. It is excellent.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

Four On a Farm, by Mary P. Wells Smith, is the story of four children who spent a summer on a farm in New Hampshirde. It is natural and bright, and true to boy and girl life.

As the Goose Flies, written and illustrated by Katherine Pyle, is a beautiful book of wonder tales for children, and will be a holiday treasure to them.

From G. W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia:

Pride of Race, by B. L. Farjeon, the English novelist, has for its plot the marriage of the daughter of an English peer of illustrious descent, with the son of a Jew, who has risen to great wealth. The story is most interesting.

365 Breakfast Dishes is a volume of recipes, furnishing a breakfast dish for every day in the year. It is thoroughly good.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The Master Key, by L. Frank Baum, is a juvenile "glimpse into the future" tale, founded upon the mysteries of electricity and the optimism of its devotees. It is exceedingly interesting to any one.

From the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

On the Great Highway, by James Creelman, the noted newspaper correspondent, is a volume of his own experiences in his profession. It is highly interesting and the literary style is excellent.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th st., New York:

The March of the White Guards, by Gilbert Parker, is a strong and interesting story, whose scenes are laid in a Hudson Bay company's station in the far north, and in the barren lands of ice and snow.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Israel Putnam, by William Livingston, is a biography of the old patriot, and forms one of the sries of American Men of Energy. It is an extremely readable volume.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:

Fernley House, latest of Mrs. Laura E. Richards' Margaret series, is a volume for girls. It is a charming book for sweet sixteen and is so wholesomely amusing that it may readily be enjoyed by "sweet sixteen's" older sisters.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

Nanna, by Holger Drachmann, is a Danish love story. The romance is one of strength and beauty, and a fine piece of literary workmanship.

From Laird & Lee, Chicago:

The Life Work of William McKinley, by E. T. Roe, is a good biography of the late President, illustrated with 50 engravings.

From Cassell & Co., 7 West 18th st., New York:

In the Ice World of the Himalayas, by F. B. and W. H. Workman, has now reached its second edition. It is a most interesting account of the authors' travels in the Himalayas.

From the Health Culture Co., New York:

The New Method in Health Culture, by Dr. W. E. Forest, sets forth, in a clear way, some of the methods by which health may be conserved, and will continue, without doubt, to help its readers to make an improvement, as it has done in the past.

From Henry Altemus & Co., Philadelphia:

The Little Lady—Her Book, by Albert Bigelow Paine, is a children's book. It is a story of a wee girl, all that she did and said.

Tommy Foster's Adventures as they are told by Mr. Fred A. Ober, are likely to be read by boys, and girls, too, for that matter, with the kenest enjoyment.

Folly in Fairyland, by Carolyn Mills, is another juvenile, relating the story of a little girl who went to Fairyland, and the marvels she saw there.

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Philadelphia Record.

Isaac F. Reed, of Jacksonburg, who conducts the largest cider manufactory in New Jersey, reports that this is the dullest season in twenty-five years. The apple crop was a complete failure in this section, and in the 47 years that he has run the mill he recollects only one when the crop was lighter. That was in 1876.

Last year in one day Reed received at the mill 3,400 bushels of apples. This year he received altogether only 2,500 bushels. The apple whisky crop will be very short.

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"Speaking of Gov. Hogg," said Col. Beaumont, "I was coming up Broadway this afternoon, and there was Hogg standing on the curb with his finger up for a cab.

"'Oh, no, you don't,' sung out cabby, as he drove by without stopping, 'No, you don't; what you want is a moving van.'"—The New Yorker.

A Financial View.

Eustacia—I knew that man was a physician by the way in which he shook hands; his tender, delicate, considerate touch.

Edgar—Yes, of course; that's his $5 touch.—Detroit Free Press.

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There never was a better opportunity for persons suffering from diseases of the heart, nerves, liver, stomach or dropsy to test, free, a New and Complete Treatment for these disorders. Dr. Miles is well known as a leading specialist in these diseases, and his liberal offer is certainly worthy of serious consideration by every afflicted reader.

This new system of Special Treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods. It includes several remedies carefully selected to suit each individual case and is the final result of twenty-five years of very extensive research and experience in treating this class of diseases. It consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, laxative pills and usually a plaster, selected for each case. Extensive statistics clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' New Treatment is three times as successful as the usual treatment.

Thousands of remarkable testimonials from prominent people will be sent free which proves the doctor to be one of the world's most successful physicians.

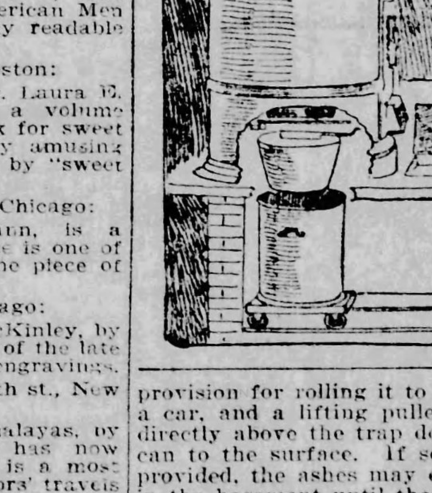
Mr. Julius Keister, of 350 Michigan avenue, Chicago, testifies that Dr. Miles cured him after ten able physicians had failed. Mrs. R. Trimmer, of Greenspring, Pa., was cured after many physicians had pronounced her case "hopeless."

Col. E. B. Spileman, of the 9th United States Regulars, located at San Diego, Cal., says: Dr. Miles' Special Treatment has worked wonders in my son's case when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent $2,000 in so doing. I believe he is a wonderful specialist. I consider it my duty to recommend him." "For years I had severe trouble with my stomach, head, neuralgia, sinking spells, and dropsy. Your treatment entirely cured me," writes Hon. W. A. Warren, of Jamestown, N. Y.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially adapted to their case, FREE, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address, DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 201 to 209 State St., Chicago. Mention this paper.

TO REMOVE ASHES FROM THE FURNACE

The apparatus shown below almost speaks for itself as a time and trouble-saver, for nearly every one knows by experience the unpleasant work of cleaning out the furnace several times a week in winter. One great anoyance is the scattering of dust in the air, to settle later all around the basement, some even being carried through the flues into the living rooms above, to be deposited on furniture and carpets. George Adams and Walter Howland, of Passaic, N. J., have conceived the idea of providing a receptacle into which the ashes may be shaken direct from the furnace, enclosing the receptable in an air-tight chamber, except for the one passage leading through the furnace into the chimney. Of course, the receiving can may be of any desired shape and size, and it is possible with its use to allow several days' shakings to accumulate, without interfering with the ordinary working of the furnace. As it would be impossible to lift a full receiving can out of the well beneath the furnace, the inventors make



provision for rolling it to the opening on a car, and a lifting pulley is suspended directly above the trap door to raise the can to the surface. If several cans are provided, the ashes may easily be stored in the basement until the ashman comes to collect, and as the cans are emptied directly into the wagon there is no occasion for the use of a shovel or raising a dust in the house.

A NEW BICYCLE AMBULANCE

Bicycles are such a convenient means of transportation that it is nothing extraordinary that inventors should apply the idea of the carriage to an ambulance for emergency cases.

The picture shows a machine fitted with an ambulance which can be manipulated by the rider alone without the aid

of any other person. It is the invention of Hiram L. Getz, of Marshalltown, Iowa. It is intended primarily as a means of reaching the injured as soon as possible rather than providing a rapid means of transporting the sufferer to a hospital.

The bicycle is provided with a curved bar at the front and rear, which are clamped to the frame and provided with sockets to receive the side of the frame. The latter is of light tubing, and has braces to stretch the canvas when the stretcher is opened.

When not in use the braces are folded in line with the frame, and the whole may be rolled up and attached to the bicycle without interfering with the rider sufficiently to impede his progress. To steer the wheel when the stretcher is in use, an elongated handle is clamped on the front fork, extending nearly to the level of the canvas, the operator using one hand to steer the ambulance and the other to steer the bicycle.—New York Herald.

Finding a Town's Age.

Youth's Companion.

A new method for the use of antiquaries is suggested in a recent report on the magnetic survey. One of its exploring parties was able to tell about what year an old town had been laid out by the amount of deflection of its street lines from the true north and south; they knew at what time in the past that had been the variation of the compass in that part of the country, and their surmise as to the age of the town proved correct.

ORANGE PEEL POSSIBILITIES

According to a Chinese legend, there lived in Canton two hundred years before Christ, an artist named Lim-Kao-Poung, who won an immortal reputation owing to the fact that he was able to fashion out of a bean pod a boat, complete with rudder, sails, mast and all

other necessary appurtenances. Moreover, on the exterior of the boat were engraved various maxims by Coufucius. For this masterpiece, it is said, the Emperor Tsi-Fou paid him 1,000 taels.

In these days pretty baskets are made out of hazelnuts and chestnuts, and heads of peacocks and parrots are deftly fashioned from the stones of apricots. It is with orange peel, however, that the most attractive, though not the most durable, work can be done.

With a few skilful incisions of the penknife, the eyes, nose and lips of a man or woman can be cut out of such peel, and by placing a suitable cap on top, the oddity of the countenance is remarkably increased. Furthermore, much fun may be obtained by placing this head on a handkerchief, which rests on a tumbler; for, if one of the four corners of the handkerchief be then gently pulled, the head will wag most comically to one side, and as it has no neck the effect produced is most ludicrous.—New York Herald.

NO MORE LOST SUSPENDER BUTTONS

Here is something entirely out of the ordinary in the suspender line, which may prove a practical substitute for the buttonhole connection between the trousers and supporters. The intention of the inventor is to replace the buttons on the trousers with a strip of steel with sharp-

ened ends, which may be inserted in the cloth previous to sewing the strap fast, making an attachment which is much more secure than the ordinary button. Then it has another great advantage in the decreased wear of the parts. About the first place a pair of suspenders begins to wear out is where the ends are attached to the buttons, probably because the metal is hard on the cloth or leather. But if the wearing parts were all metal the life of the suspender should be increased considerably. The picture shows the idea of Carl Tamm, of St. Louis, Mo., and illustrates the manner of connecting the suspenders to the trousers, which can be done more rapidly than the old way. The two hooks are distended by a flat spring inside, and by pressing the ends together with the thumb and finger insertion is easily made through the flat loop on the trousers, the spring throwing the hooks out to engage the ends of the loop as soon as the pressure is removed. A similar device serves as a fastener to connect the suspender ends to each pair of straps.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book on piles free to any address. Rea Co., Dept. J, Minneapolis, Minn.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Buckeye—What does a member of the legislature get in your state?

Keystone—That depends. Sometimes one is sentenced for a year or two, but more frequently he gets off scott-free.—Catholic Standard and Times.

You know 'twill soon be Christmas
By the frost, the song, the joke;
By your strongly generous impulse;
By the fact that you are broke.
—Washington Star.

"What would man do without woman!" exclaimed the moralist.

"Well," replied the thoughtful and observant child, "he'd have a pretty hard time, for he wouldn't have anybody to blame for everything."—Chicago Post.

"Aunt Chloe, what did you have to be thankful for last Thursday?"

"Nuffin', praise de Lawd!"—Chicago Tribune.

He had no luck, however small,
And therefore he was glad;
"'Tis best," said he, "no luck at all
Than always have it bad."
—Philadelphia Press.

Those who are greedy of praise prove that they are poor in merit.—Plutarch.

Gates—Speaking of his contributions to the newspapers, Tetlin calls them the children of his brain.

Fogg—Poor orphans!—Boston Transcript.

HIGH ALTITUDES.

Food Cannot be Boiled as Quickly as in Low.

The curious experiences people have with coffee drinking are worth pondering over if anyone is ailing and does not know the exact reason thereof.

Coffee is a secretive worker, and through the nervous system affects different parts of the body in different people.

A young married woman, Mrs. T. L. Blackmon, Oswego, Montana, had a conclusive experience in the effects of coffee on her eyes. She says, "I have used coffee since a child, but a short time ago my eyes began to grow weak, and the least exertion such as reading or sewing would cause shooting pains and wavy lines of light so that I could see but little else for minutes at a time.

This alarmed me and I earnestly sought the cause of the trouble. Some one told me that coffee sometimes affected the eyes. I at once decided to quit it and see if I would be benefited, but I must have something to take the place of coffee, for I wanted to modify, as much as possible, the sacrifice of giving it up.

So I decided to try Postum for myself. When it came I made it strictly according to directions and was wonderfully surprised and pleased with it. Husband says that my Postum is very different, indeed, from that he once drank at a friend's table.

I frankly own that I like Postum better than I ever liked coffee. It has a rich body to it that coffee lacks. I boil it longer than twenty minutes and it improves it. Perhaps it requires longer boiling in the high altitudes. I think it does.

For three months now I have been using Postum and have been wonderfully benefited. My eyes no longer pain me, and are strong as they ever were. My complexion is clear and rosy. I know to a certainty that my improvement has been caused by leaving off coffee and using Postum, for that is absolutely the only change I have made, and I have taken no medicine.

A Mr. Randall, a friend of ours, has obtained relief from his stomach trouble and headaches by leaving off coffee and taking Postum. We think we know something of the facts about coffee and about Postum.

Cures Rheumatism

A 50 CENT BOX FREE!

If you have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, try "Gloria Tonic." A 50 cent box free to all who are willing to give this precious remedy a faithful trial. Mrs. Mina Schott of Marion, Ohio, writes: "For 13 years I suffered from rheumatism. I walked on crutches and had to take to my bed. After all remedies failed I adopted Gloria Tonic which completely cured me." Fully one hundred thousand persons have been cured through this wonderful specific among them persons whom the best doctors called incurable. The most elaborate, illustrated book on rheumatism, which will tell you all about your case, free with trial box. Address

JOHN A. SMITH,
3049 Germania Building,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Worms in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone please tell me through The Blade of a remedy for intestinal worms in horses?—Subscriber, Limestone, Tenn.

Local applications in the forms of injections—salt and water, an infusion of tobacco, etc.—constitute the best treatment for the species of worm which sometimes infest the large intestines of horses, especially the rectum. It is seldom necessary to prescribe constitutional treatment, unless the horses are in poor condition. An essential part of our treatment then is to improve the appetite and powers of digestion. This is best done by giving the vegetable tonics. One-half ounce of Peruvian bark, gentian, ginger, quassia, etc., is to be given twice a day in the feed.

Cure for Texas Itch.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade of November 28 that A. Y. L., Colo., wants to know a cure for Texas itch in cattle. We have something here in Pennsylvania I suppose to be the same. Some call it barn itch, some mange. I tried a number of things which were of no use till a neighbor told me this:

Take grease, lard or meat fryings, stir it thick with sulphur; then add spirits of turpentine, enough to make a sort of paste; apply a few times with a swab or brush, not with the hands, as the disease is contagious from cattle to men. I have found it a sure cure.—G. H., Corry, Pa.

Exterminating Prairie Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Your correspondents have been asking for a poison for prairie dogs, and in a late number you state that experiments have yet to be made before a suitable poison will be found. The following recipe is in constant use in this country, and I can guarantee that it will work and not leave any dogs. I have several large pastures here, of nearly 75,000 acres. Three of them have been badly infested with dogs. A few years ago this recipe was published in the Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago. I tried it, and to-day there are practically no dogs in my pastures:

For one bushel of wheat, take 3 ounces strychnine; ½ pound cyanide of potassium; 1 teaspoonful oil anise, and 2 quarts common molasses.

Put the strychnine into a can, the cyanide into another. Add one quart of water to each; put over the fire, and bring to a boil, stirring so that it will dissolve. (The strychnine will seldom completely dissolve.) Pour the two into one large can (large enough to hold two gallons easily); add two quarts of warm water, and the two quarts of molasses; put on the fire and bring to a boil. Set off, pour in the oil of anise, stir up thoroughly. Then pour the mixture over the wheat, stirring the grain as you pour it in, so that every individual grain will be coated.

Set it aside for a couple of hours to get dry, and then you can put it in boxes or barrels and use as desired.

Don't think, when you start in, that this won't go over a bushel, for you will find it plenty. We used an iron tub to put the wheat in, and stirred it over with a shovel, mixing it carefully through and through, as you pour in the mixture.

Be careful where you put it. I know of a pet horse, half a dozen pigs and any number of chickens that have been killed by leaving the tub standing around with the wheat in it. After we were all through, I took an axe and chopped every single utensil we had used, and burned them so as to make dead sure they were never liable to be used again.

One bushel of wheat will cover 2,500 baits. The best time I have found is in the months of February and March. The dogs are then hungry, and will eat anything. As soon as green grass comes, they won't bother wheat. My plan of using it was as follows:

We took a light wagon and team, put into it about four bushels of wheat, drove out on prairie, and beginning at one fence, worked a regular system of covering the country, so that we missed very few holes. The driver left his team in the middle of a thick village, and taking a bucket and teaspoon, left a spoonful at each hole, and always on the same side. Myself and one other man, on horseback, each with a bucket of wheat and spoon, rode rapidly from hole to hole in the scattered places, working up to certain trails, roads or other natural boundaries, and it is surprising how rapidly we covered the country. You can keep a horse on a foot jog and fire the wheat with unerring aim at the holes.

Three of us easily put out four bushels per day, or 10,000 holes. We worked thus across the pasture and back, just as a farmer would sow wheat. Sometimes we set up stakes to guide us, where it was handy. Select a period of pleasant weather, as a wet snow or rain weakens the poison.

It acts at once, and I have found dead dogs in thirty minutes from the time we put out poison. You will find lots of them on the ground, and, of course the largest number are dead in the holes. You will get a grand crop of blue jays, magpies, skunks, badgers and owls also. In a month, after a storm, go over the pasture again, and wherever you find signs of the dogs, give a fresh dose, and you will surely get them. Wheat treated in this way costs you about $5 per bushel, with strychnine at $1.10 per ounce and wheat 90 cents out here. If you use it around your ranch, where chickens will be liable to feed, throw it into the holes; but otherwise it is best to leave it on the top. Now this will work and no question.—W. C. B., Dorsey, New Mexico.

Alfalfa.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please give me, through The Blade columns, all the information about alfalfa you can? What kind of ground and how to prepare the ground, and is it very difficult to get a stand?—J. M., Fair Play, Mo.

Write a letter addressed to the "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and request him to send you a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 31, on Alfalfa, or Lucerne. It is a pamphlet of 24 pages, with three illustrations, and tells fifty times more about alfalfa than we have space to give. It will cost you nothing.

A letter in an agricultural periodical, from a Nebraska man, tells of the value of alfalfa in a dry season. He says that notwithstanding the drouth last summer, alfalfa made three crops this year, and a good many fields were cut four times. The yield is four to five tons per acre, and some fields a little more. A field of thirty acres made 150 tons, and forty acres nearly 200 tons. When farmers can get a plant to yield four to five tons per acre of the very best feed in a drouth year like the present, it is a plant that pays to raise. But all soils will not grow alfalfa. The Republican valley runs through this county (Red Willow). This is a lovely valley, two to three miles wide, and very rich. It is just a little bit sandy; only a little. The subsoil is porous. It is 15 to 20 feet to water. This is alfalfa land. A few small patches were sown ten years ago. They have never been resown, and have yielded three to four crops every year since; and there has never been a single year that the crop would not pay 10 per cent interest on $150 per acre for the land, and some years $400 to $500 per acre. This year it yields four to five tons per acre, and the hay is $10 per ton, making the crop this drouth year worth $40 to $50 per acre, and yet a few farms can be had at $20 to $25 per acre if bought of the owners; and one near me at $15 per acre. All this alfalfa land will bring $100 per acre in a few years. Alfalfa is the first thing to start up in the spring and the last to dry up in the fall. have run cows on it in November and they gave about as much milk as in June on red clover, and the butter as yellow as in June. A good many hundred acres will be sown to alfalfa next spring.

Cuban Filler Tobacco.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please tell me where I could send to get some of the filler tobacco seed which is raised in Cuba? I would like to try it next year, if I can find some of the seed.—N. G. W., Spencer, Ind.

Write to your representative in congress to inquire if the Agricultural department can furnish the seed; or else write a letter making the inquiry, and address it to "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

Let us remind all readers that we can not publish the names and addresses of dealers in seeds or any other article in this column, for it would be free advertising, and very profitable for the dealer so named. Dealers who wish to reach The Blade readers must insert a paid advertisement in its columns.

Bloody Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a fine Jersey heifer that gives bloody milk from one teat. I have noticed it for several days. Will some one please tell me the cause and what to do for it?—F. S., Smithfield, Neb.

Lame Horse.

Editor Blade:—I have a horse that has been lame for some time in his hind feet or legs. I can't tell which. When he walks or trots he steps on his toes. Can any one tell me what is the matter with him and what will cure?—E. R. E., Friendship, N. Y.

Soap Is Too Thin.

Editor Farmstead:—What will thicken soft soap when it becomes thin in the barrel after being made thick thirty days before?—C. E. C., Dansville, Mich.

CORNSTALK DISEASE.

It Affects the Nerves, and Is Caused by a Fungus.

Owing to the death of hundreds of cattle and horses in Tazewell and McLean and Logan counties, Illinois, which had been feeding in the cornfields, the matter was reported to the state board of live stock commissioners. They state that it was from what is known as the "corn-stalk disease," so called for the reason that the disease only occurs where cattle and horses are being fed upon corn stalks standing in the fields from which the corn has been gathered. It is neither infectious nor contagious; the carcasses may be handled with impunity, and the hides be removed and sold with safety. Without previous warning cattle may be found dead, which a few hours previous have seemed in perfect health. Close observation of others of the herd will show that those affected usually isolate themselves from the rest, with back arched and movement made with great difficulty, the animal usually falling or staggering to the ground. Others may become delirious and attack their attendant furiously. Paralysis follows quickly, and the only movement of the animal is the twitching of the muscles of the neck and the rolling of the eyes; sometimes they paw violently with the front feet. When death follows the head and neck are drawn back.

From the symptoms described it is evident that the central nervous system is involved. Upon exposure of the brain and spinal cord, the coverings are found congested, the other organs being found healthy. It is strictly a disease of the nervous system.

Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the disease, which have proven erroneous. The cause, according to the opinion of the board is a poisonous fungus which develops on the stalk or blade, invisible, but surely present. The different fungi and their numbers and kinds are innumerable, are of extremely rapid development, so that a field may be safe one day and the next day may not be. Medical treatment is unavailing and the field should be abandoned for cattle feeding at once. The only abolition is preventing stock feeding on corn stalks when this poisonous substance is detected. It has never been known to exist in shock corn.

Tobacco Under Cloth.

All growers of tobacco or owners of of land fit for growing tobacco will be interested in the success of the experiments with Sumatra leaf in the Connecticut valley. This year's crop, grown under cheese cloth covering was so good that a large investment of capital is expected for next year's planting. A Chicago company has purchased a large farm at Windsor, Conn., with the intention of raising Sumatra leaf. The advantages of cheese cloth are many. They are enumerated by the Hartford Times: Injury from hail is prevented; insects are kept from the plants; wind storms do not get full sweep. The tobacco grown under cheese cloth is gathered as the leaves ripen, the leaves alone being cut and cured. It is found that by handling the leaves alone the curing process is hastened, and the time for marketing reached at an early date.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Rebuked Artist.

Some of the low-browed Goths, Vandals and Bulgarians who edit yellow newspapers, are a never failing source of amusement to the immortal gods. James Foster Coates discharged an artist because he had drawn a picture in which was a cartwheel that wasn't round. The artist tried to explain that perspective made it necessary to draw the wheel that way.

"What has prospective got to do with it?" demanded the great Coates; "If a thing's round it's round."

The artist had to go way back and sit down, but while he was there he painted a farm scene which he sold for $3,000, and which now adorns one of the finest private galleries on Fifth avenue. And the picture contains two cartwheels, neither of which is round.—The New Yorker.

"As She Is Spoke."

Mrs. Whyte—She learned to speak French in six weeks.

Mr. Whyte—I wonder how long it will take the folks over in France to learn to understand her?—Summerville Journal.

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Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 282 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH weekly if you sell Stark trees, Louisiana, Missouri; Dansville, New York.

WANTED FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED agents and General Agents to sell the great "DR. GUNN'S NEW FAMILY PHYSICIAN," 210 Edition. F. J. John, Washington Co., sold 492 copies in 18 days. Profits over $800.00. Write for terms and choice of territory. A. B. KUHLMAN, COMPANY, Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

TWO RINGS FREE! Sell 20 Mineral Lamp Wicks at 5 cents each; no Trimming, Smoke or Smell. We Trust You 30 days; when sold send money and we send 2 Rings or choose from big list premiums. MINERAL WICK CO., Providence, R.I.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 561, Detroit, Mich.

SELF OPERATING Churning Machine. No more backache; does its own work; entirely new principle in small mechanism; simple, but simple purpose obtained at last. No expense. Is wound in a moment. A child can wind it. Preserves grain of butter perfectly. Speed regulated at will. A beautiful, practical, cheap machine for the farm, kitchen and dairy. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for circular, cut and terms to The Northwestern Machine Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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PATENTS.

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LADIES My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

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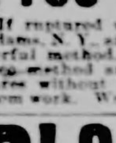
LADIES! $500 REWARD for a case of date suppression, any cause my monthly regulator fails to relieve. Mail. Harmless veg., safe, sure. New improved. DR. JACKSON R. CO., R. 516, 161 Dearborn, Chicago.



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Free Rupture Cure

If ruptured write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 141 Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not, get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

BLOOD POISON Either primary, secondary or tertiary Syphilis quickly, positively and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by the wonderful Herbalis Compound, a few weeks' use of which makes a clean, healthy being, after complete failure with the Hot Springs and other treatments. Full information, and a bottle for trial, sent free of charge to all sufferers. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

THE JOKE ON JOKAI.

Maurus Jokai, the aged Hungarian poet laureate, has again made himself the butt of ridicule. It will be remembered that two years ago, when he was seventy-four, he married a young and handsome actress, and he has since tried to prove in books, essays and epigrams that aged men need not necessarily be old men. Yesterday evening All Saints' day, he published in all the Budapest papers a curse, addressed to the persons who had torn in pieces the streamers of a wreath which he had deposited on the grave of his first wife, the actress Rosa Laborfalvy. Jokai seems to have imagined that a public demonstration against his second marriage was intended, but the police have ascertained that Jokai's floral offering was torn up by his first wife's daughter, Mme Arped Feszty, who, after devoting herself to her step-father for twenty years, had to leave his house with her children when he chose to marry again.—Vienna Letter to the London News.

He Knew All About It.

Miss De Puyster—Do you really think it is possible for us to love our enemies?

The Bishop—Well, I think we can love some people more as enemies than we could as friends.—Ex.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Washington's Western Point.

"What was the farthest point west Geo. Washington ever traveled? I once read that he, with a party of engineers, traveled west to a point where Chicago is now located. My assertion of this has been ridiculed."—J. D., Fremont, O.

We are unable to find any record of Washington ever having been further west or northwest than French creek, which is a tributary of Lake Erie. The French had made settlements and erected forts or trading posts along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and the English resented this as an invasion of their territory. Washington was sent in 1753 by the governor of Virginia to demand the removal of these posts. He was accompanied on this trip by the celebrated Christopher Gist.

Inventor of Barbed Wire.

The Blade is under obligations to J. R. M., Port Angeles, Wash., for the following communication:

Editor Question Bureau—I see in The Blade of November 18 that G. H. G., Cuba, N. Y., wishes to know who was the inventor of barbed wire used for fencings. Joseph Glidden, of DeKalb county, living in DeKalb station, on the Northwestern railroad, was the first man to make and use barbed wire for a fence. At that time we used No. 9 smooth wire for our fences and the cattle would get through. He had an old cow that he couldn't keep in the pasture. So one day the thought came to him: If I could put some prongs on that wore I could keep that old imp in. So he cut up some old wire in short pieces and bent them around a wire. That bothered the old cow some, but the pieces would slip together and leave bare places. Then he put another old wire with the one with the prongs on, fastened one end to a post, fastened a stick in the other end, then placed the prongs (as he called them) some eight inches apart, then twisted the two together and put it on the post. Two such pieces were oo much for the old cow. That fence I saw for myself. The device took so well that one Isaac Elwood went in with Glidden. They started a very small factory in De Kalb, about 1860, I think. The last time I was in the building, Elwood, who controls it now, had two 140 horse power Corliss engines at work, putting out several car loads daily.

G. W. R., Shawaneep, Tenn., has our thanks for the following:

"Please tell a recent inquirer that Joseph Glidden, of DeKalb, Ills., was the inventor of barbed wire. It was invented about 1867, to 1870. I don't know the exact date. I have been in his factory a number of times, as I was born and partly raised near DeKalb"

Negro Senators.

"Has a negro ever been elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of any state? If so, under what circumstances was he elected?"—J. L. F., Blithedale, N. C.

There have been two negroes elected to the United States Senate. The first was Hiram R. Revels. He was a well-educated man, the son of free colored parents. He was a quadroon, born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1822. He was a minister before the civil war, and was the chaplain of a colored regiment in that struggle. After the war he settled in Mississippi, was elected to the state senate in the reconstruction era, and was chosen by 81 votes against 38 as United States Senator. He took his seat on February 25, 1870, and served until March 4, 1871, when his term, which was to fill a vacancy, expired.

The other negro Senator was Blanche K. Bruce. He was born a slave in Virginia in 1840. He taught school at Hannibal, Mo., during the civil war, was a student at Oberlin, and in 1869 became a planter in Mississippi. He was elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of that state, taking his seat on March 4, 1875, and serving till 1881.

Mould on Books.

"Please give a reliable recipe for removing mould from books. Where the binding is morocco or leather, it sometimes gets spots of mould on it, which is very difficult to remove."—J. M. H., Fremont, O.

It is difficult, if not almost impossible, to remove mould from leather-bound books without leaving a stain. Benzine or gasoline is as good anything. It is easier to prevent mould by applying to the leather one of the essential oils, as the oil of lavender, cloves or peppermint. A book bound with real Russia leather will not mould, and will even prevent mouldiness in other books bound in calf near which they are placed.

Negro Population.

"What is the negro population of the United States, and what percentage is north of Mason and Dixon's line? Also, what percentage of them are educated?"—A. S., Addison, N. D.

The total negro population of the United States in 1890—the latest figures available—was 7,470,040. Of these 43.2 per cent are not illiterate.

Comet Superstitions.

"I have been told by eye-witnesses that a comet was seen in the sky during the civil war, and during the time Garfield lived after being shot. Were they also seen during the revolutionary and Mexican wars, and are they supposed to be a sign of great calamity?"—L. R. S., Hopeville, Iowa.

It is a curious fact that humanity has been the victim of periodic attacks of superstitious fright. There are a large number of recorded instances when whole nations have become panic-stricken from no real cause. The greatest case of this kind was in the year 999. For some unexplained reason it got to be the general belief throughout Europe that the world would end in the year 1000, and almost the entire population spent the year previous in preparing for death. Until very recently some of this superstitious fear attached to comets, and they were looked on with dread, as signs of approaching evil; but science has now taught us to regard them as the possible agents of danger rather than its prophets.

Naturalization.

"If a widow and her children immigrate into the United States, and she is afterward married to a citizen of this country, does that naturalize either her or the children?"—E. D. G., Ransomville, N. Y.

The marriage of the mother does not naturalize her, nor does it naturalize her children born abroad.

Lynching.

"Is lynching ever justifiable? Please give some of the reasons advanced to prove that it is sometimes justifiable."—C. A. J., Deer Park, Md.

There is no possible circumstances which justify lynching in a community where there are laws and officials elected to execute them. No possible excuse can be given for a mob inflicting punishment on a person charged with crime. The question is not even debatable.

Eating Pork.

"Why do a great number of God's people who do his will continue to eat pork, when we are forbidden in Deuteronomy to eat swine's flesh?"—G. H., Webberville, Mich.

You seem to have fallen into the strange error of supposing that the commands laid upon the Israelites in the first five books of the Old Testament apply to us. They do not. Of course moral commands are obligatory on all persons at all times; but the ceremonial law was given to the Jews, not to us. Read the New Testament for guidance, not the old. As to food, and the abrogation of the old Jewish law as to Christians, read the 11th chapter of Acts, especially from the 5th to the 9th verses.

Lafayette's Land.

"On Lafayette's visit to this country in 1824, Congress presented him a township of land and the sum of $200,000. Where was the township, and what became of it?"—B. H. G., Abraham, Va.

As we recall the facts, it was located in the South—in Florida or Georgia; but that Lafayette never perfected his title to it. So it has probably been sold, years ago, with other government lands.

Persian Sheep.

"What became of the big-tailed sheep brought from Persia to the Agricultural department, Washington, several years ago?"—J. T., Limerick, Me.

We do not know. Can any Blade reader answer the question?

Telephone Poles.

"Has a man the right to cut down a telephone pole and what is the penalty?"—L. M. B., Bellville, O.

Certainly not. No one has any right to destroy property belonging to another. The one cutting down a pole could be punished for the destruction of property, and would be liable for damages caused by the loss of the pole, the injury to wires and the delay to business because of the breaking of the telephone circuit. Hereafter, when you wish to ask a question of law, consult a lawyer.

Rivers and Storms.

"Can you inform me the reason why, just before a storm, the rivers and creeks of this country, which have very sandy beds, always rise to such an extent that a third more water is flowing in their courses, just before a rain storm or a very damp spell of weather? Springs, creeks and brooks that are usually dry will begin flowing a day or so previous to a storm."—B. F., Oklahoma.

The first thing is to ascertain by regular, close daily observation, extending over at least a year, is whether this is always true as to storms, or only occasionally; second, whether the same thing ever occurs when there are no storms following. In other words, to determine whether the increased flow is related to the advent of a storm period. If this is proved true, then the increased flow is probably due to the diminished atmospheric pressure. You know the barometer always falls before a storm, and the further it falls, the harder the storm.

Crack in Liberty Bell.

"Will you please tell upon what date, and upon what occasion the liberty bell was cracked?"—S. L. P., Westfall, Ore.

The last time Liberty Bell was rung was during a visit of Henry Clay to Philadelphia, when it cracked while ringing.

Adam and Eve.

"If Adam and Eve were the first and only two people on the earth, who was their son Cain's wife, and where did he find her?"—J. W. L., Petoskey, Mich.

How can any one answer that question? The only source of information about Adam and Eve and their children is the book of Genesis. All that can be done is to guess what was probable. We can suppose that Adam and Eve had other children, not mentioned, and that Cain married his sister. Or we can suppose that there were other people on earth besides Adam's family and that among them Cain found his wife.

Central and South America.

"Kindly publish a list of the different states of Central America and South America, and their capitals."—J. A. W., Garner, N. C.

Central America is composed of Guatemala, of which Guatemala is the capital; Salvador, Salvador; Honduras, Tegucigalpa; Nicaragua, Managua; and Costa Rica, San Jose.

The countries of South America, and their capitals, are: Colombia, Bogota; Venezuela, Caracas; British Guiana, Georgetown; Dutch Guiana, Parimaribo; French Guiana, Cayenne; Brazil, Rio de Janeiro; Ecuador, Quito; Peru, Lima; Bolivia, Sucre; Chili, Santiago; Argentine, Buenos Ayres. Any school geography would have given you these facts.

To Obtain a Rural Route.

"Will you please tell us how we can obtain free rural mail delivery, and with whom we will have to correspond to get it?"—L. E. Y., Port Crane, N. Y.

No rural route is established without the advice of the representative in congress in whose district it is. So write to your representative, and get him interested in the matter. Unless he recommends it, you will not get the route.

That Twenty Millions.

"A claims that the United States government paid to Spain $20,000,000 for government improvements in the Philippines? If so, what were those improvements? B claims the money was paid for the islands themselves. Who is right?"—J. W. M., Brinton, Mich.

The treaty of peace with Spain provided for the payment of the $20,000,000, but did not state what it was for. But in the discussions among the commissioners from Spain and the United States, the argument was advanced by the Spaniards that the crown lands (belonging to the government of Spain, as the wild lands in the west belong to the government of the United States), the various government buildings at Manila and elsewhere, the naval station at Cavite, and many other things for which Spain had expended money, should be paid for.

Election of Senators.

"Will you be so kind as to give me an argument in favor of electing United States senators by a direct vote of the people?"—S. L. R., Blissfield, Mich.

All the arguments boil themselves down to this—that unworthy men buy up members of a legislature, and thus get elected senators, who could not hope for election by the people; and that election by the people would prevent deadlocks like that in Delaware, which state at present has no United States senators.

On the other hand, it is said that, if senators were chosen by the people, they would be nominated by the state conventions of each party, and that it is quite as easy to obtain the selection of delegates pledged to an ambitious, but unworthy man, through corrupt means, as it is to corrupt a legislature; and that the nominee of the dominant party would be elected as a rule.

The trouble is really not in the system, but with the people themselves. When they will learn to choose only honest, upright, honorable and competent men to the legislature, or as delegates to a state convention, one plan will be quite as good as the other.

James Whitcomb Riley.

"Please give me a biography of James Whitcomb Riley."—N. E. C., Pioneer, Ind.

James Whitcomb Riley was born at Greenfield, Ind., in 1854. In his youth he aspired to be a portrait painter, but sign painting being a shorter road to wealth, he became a painter of signs on roadsides and fences. He next tried the stage, and joined a company of strolling players, where he both acted and wrote plays. His earliest verses were printed in 1875. Since then he has written a large number of charming dialect poems. Of all the American poets, the works of none savor so richly of the soil from which they sprang as those of Riley.

Helen Keller.

"Please give me the facts regarding Helen Keller."—L. B., Martinsburg, O.

Helen A. Keller was born at Tuscumbia, Ala., June 27, 1880, of excellent parents. At the age of nineteen months, sickness destroyed both her sight and hearing. Nothing was done toward her education until she was seven years old. At that time Miss Anna Sullivan was employed as her teacher. Miss Sullivan was peculiarly fitted for the important work to which she was called, from her own experience of almost total blindness during the greater part of her life, and from which she was relieved by a surgical operation.

Owing to Helen Keller's exceptional mind, the process of establishing communication with her by means of the finger alphabet was accomplished much sooner than was the case with Laura Bridgman; and, once begun, the work was carried on so rapidly that in a few days she mastered the alphabet and learned upward of a hundred names. In less than three months she knew six hundred and twenty-five words.

The record of succeeding years almost surpasses belief. She learned not only to read and write, but to speak intelligently, and to understand the speech of others. She learned to read, write and speak both French and German, and as a supreme proof of the power of the human mind to overcome difficulties, she took up studies fitting her to enter Radcliffe college. This necessitated a thorough knowledge of Latin, Greek, the higher mathematics, and other abstruse subjects, a knowledge of which it would seem impossible to impart to one deprived of the very senses apparently necessary to an understanding of them. But not only was it possible for her to accomplish all this, but she did it with such ease and credit that the United States government considered her effort of sufficient importance to issue a special report of her examination and the methods of her teachers. The case of Helen Keller has excited profound interest throughout the world, as it has demonstrated that there is every hope for those so terribly afflicted. Until the case of Laura Bridgman, blind deaf mutes had always been considered and treated the same as idiots and imbeciles.

Herculaneum and Pompeii.

"Please give a short history of the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, when built, what kind of houses, who lived there when they were buried by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, how and when discovered, and what has been found in digging out streets?"—S. P., Cliff, Tenn.

Herculaneum and Pompeii were cities of Italy, on the Mediterranean at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius. They were inhabited principally by wealthy Romans, because of their beautiful location and healthy climate. In A. D. 79 the cities were completely overwhelmed and destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, the mass of volcanic matter covering them being increased by subsequent eruptions until they were buried to a depth of from 50 to 100 feet. The cities lay buried until they were entirely forgotten, and villages occupied the surface over them. In the early part of the eighteenth century repeated finds of rare marbles by the villagers were reported, but it was not until 1738 that systematic exploration was begun. This has been carried on until a large part of the cities have been exposed. Almost everything that would withstand great heat, and which was in common use 2,000 years ago, has been recovered, and in many cases casts of animals, men and perishable objects have been found.

Joseph's Age.

F. B., Loveland, Colo., will accept thanks for the following:

"In your issue of November 21, C. I. F., of Fairmount, Ga., asks how many years after their sale of Joseph was it before his brothers saw hi magain. Now, Genesis xxxvii, 2, says he was 17 years old about the time he was sold. Gen. xli, 46, says he was 30 years old when he stood before Pharaoh. Gen. xli, 53, says the seven years of plenty had ended. Gen. xlv, 6, says two years of famine had passed. So, summing up these, Joseph was 39 years old when he made himself known to his brothers at their second visit. Deduct 17 years, his age when sold, from the 39 years, and we have 22 years. Their first visit must have been several weeks prior to the second, but it was more than 21 years since they had seen him."

Miscellaneous.

L. O., Cassadaga, N. Y.: No statistics of the sort are gathered by the government.

J. O., Harrisville, Pa.: The old song about James Bird is true as to the facts narrated.

E. R., Mitchell, S. D.: We have not seen that song in many years, and do not know where to find it.

F. J. W., Cassadaga, N. Y.: There are no official statistics kept, and hence no means of obtaining trustworthy figures.

H. E. M., McDonald, O.: That is a matter of opinion, and this department is not devoted to the opinions of its editor, but to facts.

E. H. T., Greencup, Ill., wants to know "who had the first swarm of bees, and the first honey in California?" Can any reader tell him?

H. M. R., Elkins, W. Va.: Your better plan is to write to your congressman, and have him get the information from the records of the war department.

A. C., West Milton, O.: The item was clipped from the London, England, Express. The society is an English one, and has nothing to do with the United States, we are sorry to say.

T. H. E., Atwood, Tenn.: We can not take time to answer your first query. It would be of little value to the general reader. Please observe the rule as to but one question at a time.

H. O., Decatur, Ala.: It is impossible for the War Department to find the record of a soldier unless his company and regiment are known. As you can not tell this, there is no way of tracing your brother.

R. J. R., Rockford, Ill.: It is not gold, nor is it a coin. It is of composition metal, and sold in Germany as a counter in games of cards. It is called a "spielmark," or "play coin." We have explained this time and again in the Bureau.

C. M., Coon Rapids, Iowa: The only way to get track of your ancestry would be to advertise in newspapers of New Brunswick, N. J., or of New York City, for relatives, and endeavor to pick up the information that way.

L. L. D., Nortonville, Kan.: We can not tell. The War Department's policy is to keep regiments in the Philippines about three years. The exact time of the return of any regiment can only be obtained from the adjutant general of the army, War Department, Washington, D. C.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER,

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham.

Thankful for Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Did you ever stop to realize what keen satisfaction one experiences when we find that some kind and helpful thing we have done for some one else has been sincerely appreciated! At such times, how truly we understand the expression "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Think, therefore, of the pleasure and genuine satisfaction Mrs. Pinkham experiences when such letters come to her as the one from Mrs. Roser which we are herewith permitted to publish.

Think what it means to her; it means first, that one more lovely woman has been relieved from sickness and distress through her assistance; it means second, that this woman who is cured is so grateful that she wants other women in the land to know of it; and it means lastly that Mrs. Pinkham's claims for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** are fully substantiated by testimony of such high character that every woman who reads this must believe and hope.

To be appreciated is a great pleasure, but to bring peace and happiness to the suffering is heavenly. Such is the mission of Mrs. Pinkham, and such a letter as the following proves her success!

MRS. IDA L. ROSER, 326 E. 18th Ave., Denver, Col.
Grand-niece of ex-President James K. Polk, and Assistant Grand Secretary of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico Independent Order of Good Templars.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.

"The value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself today, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count, Yours very gratefully,—Mrs. Ida L. Roser, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col."

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

A HOME ICE PLANT.

Fortune Awaiting the Man Who Can Invent One.

Periodically the question is asked why there is nothing in the shape of a small ice or refrigerating machine for domestic use. That such a machine is in wide demand and would meet with a ready sale is generally admitted, so that to many it seemed all the more curious, no doubt, that commercial enterprise did not long ago undertake to solve the problem.

The whole question, however, may be answered by the statement that no better method of refrigeration has yet been found than the use of ammonia or a similar system, which involves the use of certain pressures and a certain number of elements in the cycle, such as compression, expansion and condensation, regardless of whether the plant is to turn out a fraction of a ton or a hundred tons. The handling of the refrigerating cycle and the safe manipulation of pressures requires skill—in fact, a skill somewhat above the average, and which cannot be expected from ordinary domestics. It, therefore, seems that the facts as they stand at present preclude the possibility of small domestic ice or refrigerating plants, and will so continue until some system may be devised differing widely from those now in use.—Cassier's Magazine.

GEORGIE'S DOUBTS.

I can't see, for the life of me, why people should be good.
And always try to do the things the Bible says they should:
My ma she's always tellin' me that if I'm wicked I
Won't never have a harp to twang nor live up in the sky;
But Uncle William died last month, and oh he used to swear!
And if he ever went to church, why no

one saw him there—
Still, when they had the funeral, and when the preacher prayed,
He spoke about the golden harp that Uncle William played—
And then he told us how
Contented Uncle William is,
Up there with those white wings of his,
'Cause he's in heaven now.

Pa used to tell us all about the way old Priggs would cheat
And gouge the poor and take the shoes right off the orphan's feet;
He wouldn't pay his taxes, and he took the widow's mite—
At least I heard pa telling ma he took the mite, all right—
But when they had the funeral the church was crowded, and
The preacher said he'd gone away to join the angel band;
He trembled when he spoke about "the one who'd gone before,
To live in everlasting bliss upon that shining shore"—
And then he told us how
Contented the old skinflint is
With that nice golden harp of his,
'Cause he's in heaven now.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

WHY IT WAS.

Reporter (interviewing an aged negress)—And they tell me, aunty, you are 110 years old. Now how does it happen you have lived so long?

"Don't know 'zactly, but 'spect it's bekase I nebeh died, sah."—Tammany Times.

ABOVE MORTAL COMMENT.

Harriet—Cupid is always represented as a poor little urchin without any garments.

Harry—Yes, that is done so that he will never go out of style.—Detroit Free Press.

A SEVERE TEST.

Edith—Oh, George, papa says we have got to wait a year; but that if we care for each other then, he will consider the matter.

George—I suppose he figures it out that if I can afford to pay you attentions that long I can easily afford to support you after we get married.—Brooklyn Eagle.

INOPPORTUNE.

"What are you growling about?"

"My suspenders broke and I had to go buy a new pair."

"That's hardly sufficient excuse for so much kicking."

"What! and Christmas, that'll bring me at least half a dozen pairs, only a few weeks off!"—Philadelphia Press.

ONE THEORY.

"How did Jenkins get that great bump on his forehead?"

"I don't know, unless it was that his head grew so big that it hit the roof."—Washington Times.

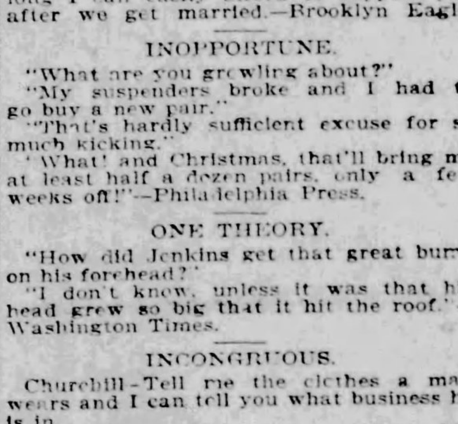
INCONGRUOUS.

Churchill—Tell me the clothes a man wears and I can tell you what business he is in.

Beecroft—Don't be too positive. My groceryman wears yachting shoes and my janitor an automobile cap.—Boston Journal.

NEITHER A BELT NOR PAIR OF SUSPENDERS

To dispense with what he calls the "unsanitatry and injurious effects of a belt" to support the trousers, Frank Parker, of Detroit, Mich., has designed the substitute reproduced in the accompanying cut. The claim is that this invention will provide an invisible supporting device, which will not bind across the



front or back of the wearer, but supports the weight from the pelvic bones at either side. The essential feature of the arrangement is the pair of triangular stiffening members to be fitted to the hips for carrying the weight, the supports being either secured to the waistband of the trousers or carried on a loose belt around the waist. The face of the support is provided with hooks and eyes are attached to the pants, or snap buttons may be used, and when the adjustments are made and the trousers buttoned up the two supporting pads rest against the hip bones and relieve the front and back of any binding or strain.

In Fertile Soil.

Alas! when we our wild oats sow
With blood, and sweat, and toil,
How few of them we ever throw
On rocks or sterile soil!
—Harlem Life.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home For All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 816 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have give your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

KARL BURKLI.

Karl Burkli, who died recently in Switzerland, was born of a patrician family, but went over to the camp of "social democracy" and gave up his time and thoughts to devising means for improving the lot of the laboring classes. He helped to found the first co-operative stores in Switzerland. When Victor Considerant attempted to make a practical application of the doctrines of Fourier in Texas, Burkli joined him. After the failure of this colony Burkli returned to Switzerland, where he fought for the introduction of direct legislation by the people. Among his writings the best known is "Der Wahre Winkelried," a treatise on the military tactics of the ancient Swiss.—New York Tribune.

From an Author's Journal.

Following is an extract from the journal of an author who has not been fortunate enough to write a successful novel:

"Rose at 5 and thought out plot for a short story.

"At 8 I rang the breakfast bell, moved the chairs around the table and rattled the knives to fool the neighbors.

"Wrote two poems on the world as a great place to fast in; also a short article to prove that appetite is a mere delusion.

"I then went to the postoffice to hear the clerk say there had been a wreck on the road and my check for a late manuscript wouldn't arrive until after Christmas.

"The clerk observing that it was 'a beautiful day,' I went out and dined sumptuously on the climate."—New York Telegram.

Fatally Sundered.

Edgar—In Chicago, Eustacia, the housewives keep their cooks by treating them as equals.

Eustacia—Oh, it's too late, Edgar, too late; cook wouldn't recognize me as her equal if I gave her a "tea" every afternoon in the week.—Detroit Free Press.

A Genius.

A genius is a man who can make other men believe he knows more than they do.—Atchison Globe.

COLLEGE WOMEN.

Form Literary and Philanthropic Clubs While Husbands Work

For the sake of convenience let us divide college women in America into two classes—those who intend to do some definite, serious work, and those who do not. The profession in which women have done the best is medicine, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. Medical women seem to understand what a profession demands; that it is not play; but work, and is not the pastime of a few years, but something for life. In the medical profession the line of separation between the results of work of the two sexes is really disappearing, and a woman doctor who does the same work as a man receives the same pay. The reason may be partly that the success depends entirely on the individual. A woman doctor goes out into the world alone, and proves that she can do as well as a man by doing it, while if her position depended on the decision of an executive body, as it does, for instance, in the case of teachers, she would not have the same opportunity as a man.

Very few college women in America have gone into business, and that is to be regretted, as there would be another field where the success would depend on individual effort. In general, thus far, women who work select something requiring small outlay. They will not risk a large money investment, or an investment of many years' preparation, but usually crowd into the teacher's profession, where there is so much competition already that the supply exceeds the demand. Some college women are doing well in journalism, a field that is always open to individual effort, and the woman of real genius can make her way as a writer in any land.

Let us consider, however, especially the large number of married college women, and the part they take in society. In the first place, wherever they may be found, their superiority to other women is usually recognized. Very few of them earn money, for their husbands do that for them. If they are in comfortable circumstances, the care of the household and children does not absorb all their energies. Their college education has given them a love of study and a desire to do something. The result is a multitude of women's clubs and societies for all kinds of philanthropic work. One advantage of these clubs is the training they give in public speaking, as all the political and social questions of the day are freely discussed in them, and there is an opportunity for public discussion, as the work of the club is presented in the form of a program, in some hall belonging to the club or engaged for that purpose.

In consequence of these numerous clubs and societies, the amount of intelligence and philanthropy is increasing very rapidly, especially among women. There are, however, certain phases of this state of affairs that are abnormal. The husband has to work hard all day for his family and for himself, and has no time for literary or philanthropic societies, however much he might enjoy them, but after leaving his place of business he needs to rest or to be amused. The wife works just as hard as the husband, but altogether for culture or for other people, and her work brings in no financial return. The division is rather an unfair one, and its tendency would be in time to make men more practical than women, and women more intelligent than men. It gives one sex all the work of supporting society, and the other that of educating society.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

CURIOUS CHIMNEY.

In the neighborhood of Standard street, in the southeast of London, there is a chimney shaped after the likeness of a huge coffin. It is made up of dark colored bricks, and presents an appearance which is gloomy to the point of depression. This quaint erection, curiously enough, is wellnigh unnoticed by the inhabitants of the district, many of whom are quite unaware of its presence in their midst.

A small music hall in a southern city of France is decorated with a chimney shaped to resemble a man. The figure is attired in a frock coat and silk hat, while a huge metal tube, painted brown and representing a cigar, reposes in the lips of the queer apparatus. From the "cigar" the smoke issues in great black clouds, and so realistic is the whole contrivance when regarded from the street below that at first sight the spectator is led to believe that a fashionably attired gentleman is enjoying a weed on the theatre roof. Curious chimneys abound in all quarters of the globe. In several American cities it is no uncommon occurrence to encounter chimney stacks constructed on the lines of wine flasks, the base of the erections being swathed in straw colored woodwork to resemble the baskets wherein such flasks usually recline.

Perhaps, however, one of the most peculiar chimneys in the world is that which is to be seen in a Roumanian township, and which is known by the name "Death Funnel." It represents a skeleton some fifty feet in height, and is built throughout of gun metal. The shaft is conveyed upward through the spine of the figure and the smoke issues from the apex of the skull. Veritably, a ghastly chimney, and one would have imagined that the eccentric millionaire who thus adorned his roof-top might have hit upon some less gruesome means of enhancing his reputation for extravagant whimsicality.—Tit-Bits.

BRILLIANTS.

The tender thoughts we nurture for a loss
Of mother, friend, or child, oh! it were well
To spend this glory on the earnest eyes,
The longing heart, that feels life's present cross.
—Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

The violets that by this river grow
Sprang from some lip here buried long ago;
And tread thou lightly on this tender green,
Who sleepeth here so still thou ne'er wilt know.
—Barner's translation of the "Rubaiyat."

Youth, like a magic bird, has flown away,
He sang a little morning hour in May,
Sang to the rose, his love; that too is gone,
Whither is more than you or I can say.
—Le Gallienne, "Rubaiyat."

A MEMORY.

Betwixt the blown sands and the flowing sea
We stood at nightfall. In the hollow west
The ultimate torch of day flared for a space;
Sank and expired. A wind whined round the dunes,
And ragged shreds of vapor, salt and chill,
Went by us in the flaw. We had no tear
To shed, no word to say. Our stricken heads
Were bowed together, and her streaming hair
Swept o'er my cheek. Swiftly the gray night fell,
And like a huge hand blotted sea and shore.
I heard her garments rustle in the gloom;
A moment on my breast she laid her brow,
Then turned, and from the darkness where she fled
A sob came down the gust. 'Twas ages since,
But memory still broods on that black hour.
—James B. Kenyon, in Lippincott.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for December 22. Christmas Lesson. Isa. ix:1-7. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Our last lesson referred to matters connected with the exodus of Israel from Egypt. The planting of a people in a new country signified more than any of their wisest men could have foreseen. It meant a preparation for a mission of blessing to the whole world, according to the promise made to Abraham (Gen. xii:3). That mission was to be accomplished through the seed of Abraham (Gal. iii:16), a person seen at first dimly through the vista of the ages, but by the prophets distinctly declared. Seven centuries after Moses, there arose one who most clearly presented this promised person, Isaiah, who is called the evangelical prophet. From his writings we take an extract for Sunday's study. It is a remarkable passage, suited to awaken our holy reflections as a preparation for the proper observance of Christmas.

TRANSLATION.—Our common English Bible does not clearly present the sense of the original in verses 3, 4 and 5. The language of the revised version is much better and should be substituted in study. "Thou hast multiplied the nation, Thou hast increased their joy; they joy before Thee according to the joy in harvest, as men rejoice when they divide the spoil. For the yoke of his burden and the staff of his shoulder, the rod of his oppressor Thou hast broken as in the day of Midian. For all the armor of the armed men in tumult, and the garments rolled in blood shall even be for burning, for fuel of fire." This rendering is not only more intelligible, but it sets the remaining verses in new light and gives unity to the whole, making the interpretation very easy.

PREDICTION.—It should be borne in mind that, while our lesson records events as having already transpired, it covers the future. It is predictive and not historic, as appears by the last clause of the last verse. It pleased God to grant the seers of the ancient time a view of things to come. This was usually done in the form of a vision (Gen. xv:1; Numb. xii:6), which was a kind of panoramic representation. This method was animated, lifelike, and apparently a real portrayal. Doubtless it made a profound impression upon the minds, far more than any mere words could have done. It was well calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of men in that day, who, firmly convinced by what they saw declared to their fellows what compelled them to feel that the prophet had been with God (2 Pet. 1:21). This is the unique character of all prophetic writing. It bursts forth out of a divine and irresistible impulse, and flows on with an impetuosity that carries the reader beyond the realms of sense, until, in turn, he is found gazing into the supernatural.

ANALYSIS—The lesson falls naturally into three great parts. The first part (verses 2-5) describes a time of great blessedness, when the people, previously sitting in darkness, saw great light; when the nation is enlarged and happy; when the oppressor's yoke is broken and the implements of war are destroyed. The second part (verses 6 and 7) shows the cause of this state of things. A son is born, whose title indicates his character and dignity; who, ascending the throne of David, to which He is heir, establishes and upholds the government in righteousness; whose reign shall be peaceful and perpetual. The third part, last sentence in verse 7, declares the ground of certainty for all this, which by this declaration, is confessed to lie in the future, but sure to come to pass. "The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform it." Or, more briefly, the lesson treats "the coming blessedness," "the exalted personage," "the divine assurance;" or, again by transposition, "God's purpose," "His son the Prince, the agent of His purpose," "the resultant good to men."

COMMENTS—1. The blessedness here described is under six heads: "The shining light," "The multiplied nation," "The rejoicing people," "The broken bondage," "The terminated wars," "The destroyed implements." In this there is a progress from spiritual to temporal good, the light being the cause of all the national prosperity, the joy and the peace. The land where the light shone is Galilee (verse 1) which had been in great darkness and contempt. But there is an undoubted reference to every benighted portion of the globe (Isaiah xxxv:1). The nation mentioned is not the old Israel merely, then sinking to decay, but the spiritual kingdom that was to follow (Psalm ii:8; Isa. ii:2; Zech. ii:11) which would become the true posterity of Abraham, fulfilling the promise of God to him (Gen. xxii:17; Isa. lx:ll:11; Rev. vii:19.) The gladness described is likened to the harvest and of the time of victory, when orientalists were wild with excitement. The deliverance from oppression and the destruction of war implements came as results of the shining light, the new era of peace ushered in by larger views of men. The coins of Vespasian represent peace as burning a heap of war weapons. 2. The cause of blessedness is represented under six heads: "The Royal Son," "The honored titles," "The assumed government," "The righteous administration," "The permanent reign," "The spreading glory." This is well suited to oriental thought and monarchial institutions. All the evils that had befallen Israel appeared to be through the overthrow of their government. Hence they could obtain no conception of returning prosperity but by a king able to restore. Such a one is proclaimed. His name setting Him above all that went before. His work and success the results of His character. The hope of Israel was in a child, a prince (Gen. iii:15; Isa. vii:14). In all the history of the nation pious parents therefore welcomed their offspring as God's gifts and lamented their death with bitter grief (2 Kings iv:27; Gen. v:1) because the purpose of God was involved. Hence, also, the proper care of children was a matter of public and national concern (Deut. vi:7; Psalm lxxviii:5-8) and their waywardness was a public calamity (2 Sam. xviii:33; 1 Sam. iii:13.) The source of assurance is in "the zeal of the Lord of Hosts," an expression that indicates the power and the purpose of God, the hosts being the forces at His command, and the zeal His unwavering pursuit of the ends proposed in His counsels (Psalm ii:6-7; Ezek. xxxvi: 22.)

HISTORY.—What was predictive when written has become historic in Jesus. So the New Testament declares and the spread of the gospel attests. He was a son of David, and therefore heir to David's throne (Matt. 1:6; John xix:14). He alone bore the appropriate titles given Him—wonderful in person and character; counselor of the word and wisdom of God (John 1:1); the everlasting father with a numerous posterity (John iii:33; Heb. ii:13; Eph. iii:14-15); the Prince of peace, because his influence tends to restore the brotherhood of men (Luke v:1). The peace of the gospel is first personal (John xiv:27; Rom. v:1), and afterward general (Col. 1:20; Micah iv:3). A knowledge of Jesus promotes joy and expels sorrow (Matt. v:3; Acts xvi:15). He is the light shown in Galilee (Matt. iv:15-16), and is destined to enlighten the world (John viii:12; Luke 1:79; Peter ii:9). He breaks the yoke and lifts the burden of every sinner (Matt. xi:28), and ushers in those conditions which shall make war unnecessary, and shall cause the weapons for the destruction of men to be changed into those that elevate and bless (Rev. xxi:24-27).

TEACHINGS—Jesus Christ is the hope of the world—the light that lightens every man (John 1:9), the source of national prosperity, the promoter of peace, the King who rules in righteousness all who accept him (Luke xvii:21). 2—His work, seen by faith in ancient time (John viii:56), appearing in the latter centuries and still advancing, is not by the planning and effort of men, but by the zeal of the Lord (verse 7), whose purpose cannot be frustrated (Rev. xix:6). Let none be faint-hearted, but trust in Him who will perform. 3—The true reformation of the world is first spiritual, then physical; first individual, then public (Matt. vii:33). The gospel does not ignore man's temporal welfare, but it promotes that by elevating him. Hear it ye politicians, sociologists, reformers and philanthropists; hear it ye who toil and sweat and groan in poverty; hear it, the golden era which you seek will come only through the Prince of Peace. When His teachings and grace are accepted in the hearts of all universal righteousness will be ushered in, and the joy bells of heaven, hung in the high steeples of the universe, will ring out the merry Christmas.

Health for 1ct.

Send me no money, but simply write a postal for the book you want.

I will send with it an order on your druggist to let you have 6 bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He will let you take it a month. If it cures, the cost will be $5.50. If it fails, he sends the bill to me.

This remedy strengthens the inside nerve power that operates all vital organs. It brings back the only power that can make the organs do their duty. I have spent a lifetime on it.

I sometimes fail, but only when the trouble is organic—some trouble like a cancer that causes a damage beyond repair. Such conditions are rare. My records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay for them. Yet no druggist accepts a penny where the patient states that the treatment failed.

This offer is too fair to need argument. Your own druggist is the one who fulfills it. Won't you write me a postal to learn what I can do?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 529, Racine, Wis. Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia. Book No. 2 on the Heart. Book No. 3 on the Kidneys. Book No. 4 for Women. Book No. 5 for Men, (sealed). Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

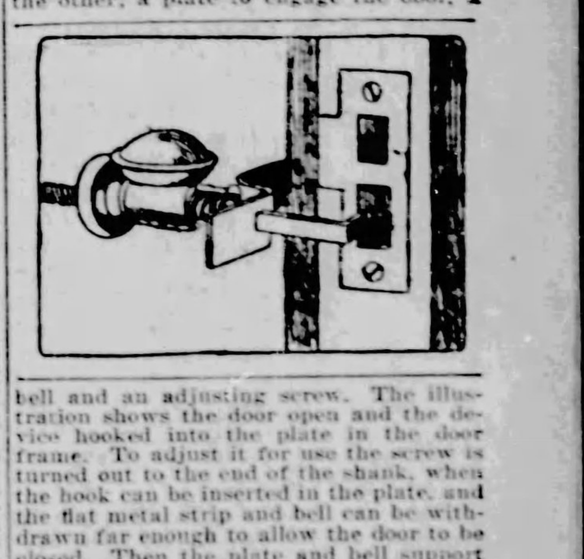
WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book that tells more about it, both send absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

PUSH ON THE DOOR STARTS BELL RINGING

If a burglar succeeds in getting a door unlocked and ready to open and admit him into the house, his troubles will have but just begun if the door is provided with the simple little alarm arrangement presented herewith. This device comprises a flat metal bar, with a hook at one end and a screw-threaded shank at the other; a plate to engage the door, a



bell and an adjusting screw. The illustration shows the door open and the device hooked into the plate in the door frame. To adjust it for use the screw is turned out to the end of the shank, when the hook can be inserted in the plate, and the flat metal strip and bell can be withdrawn far enough to allow the door to be closed. Then the plate and bell support are adjusted against the inner face of the door, with the nut screwed up to keep them in place. The bell is provided with a spring motor and has a tripping rod projecting toward the door. When the latter is opened, even a short distance, the plate is pressed backward against the rod and starts the bell ringing, without, however, allowing the door to be opened any further. Anthony L. Shore, of Minneapolis, Minn., is the inventor.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS IN DISFAVOR

Orange blossoms would appear to be declining in favor with English brides, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Formerly the flower was deemed an essential part of the bridal toilet, and none but widows went to the altar without wearing it. Even when a bride was married in her traveling costume she pinned a sprig of orange blossom in the bodice of her gown.

Judging by the fashionable weddings of the past few months, however, a new order of things has been introduced. One distinguished bride went to the altar with a wreath of myrtle, another with white heather and myrtle, another with white clematis, and yet another with lily of the valley. The reason given for putting aside orange blossoms is that as natural flowers were usually worn, the heavy perfume caused faintness to many ladies. As the artificial flowers so nearly resemble the genuine article, this can scarcely be said to account for the "slump" in the nuptial blossom. Love of change and a commendable wish to bring a touch of originality into wedding attire, which is apt to become stereotyped, is probably at the root of the new fashion.

Thought of Him.

Papa—Are you sure that you and mamma thought of me while you were away?

Grace—Yes; we heard a man kicking up a great row about his breakfast at the hotel, and mamma said, "That's just like papa."—Tit-Bits.

PURELY PERSONAL.

On one occasion John Philip Sousa, by his promptness, was the direct means of stopping a panic which might have had the most disastrous results. While his band was playing before 12,000 people in St. Louis the electric lights in the hall went out suddenly. People began to move uneasily in their seats, and some even began to make a rush for the doors. Coolly tapping with his baton, Sousa gave a signal, and immediately his band began playing "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?" A tiny ripple of laughter that went round the audience showed that confidence had partially been restored. When the band began to play "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By" the laughter deepened into roar of merriment that only ended when the lights were turned on again.

Mrs. Humphry Ward is a mistress of Spanish, French, Italian and German. Her knowledge of Spanish literature is such that when only 18 she was asked to adjudicate in a Spanish essay competition. Mrs. Ward's girlhood was spent at Oxford, where almost every day she was to be found studying in the Bodleian library.

It is on record that Mme. Melba, shortly before leaving her native Australia, sang to an audience worth in the aggregate some $750. So it would seem that the prophetess, any more than a prophet, must not expect honor in her own country—until she has achieved fame and fortune outside its borders. An enterprising Australian manager has asked Mme. Melba on what terms she would revisit her native land, which she has not seen for fourteen years. He was somewhat staggered by the reply—$2,500 per night and all expenses paid. Mme. Melba's father, David Mitchell, a retired builder and contractor, and other relatives are residents of Melbourne, the temporary capital of the Australian commonwealth.

There can surely be found no better example of the pursuit of knowledge for love of it than that afforded by the life labors of Lord Rayleigh, who has just passed his fifty-ninth birthday. Becoming in 1879 professor of experimental physics at Cambridge, he succeeded Prof. Tyndall as professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution in 1888, and his researches have proved of the utmost scientific moment. In 1894 he gained immortality as a chemist by his separation of a new gas, which he christened argon, from atmospheric nitrogen, thus isolating a constituent of the air which had previously been undetected.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

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ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

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Circulation Last Week. 154,000

HOLIDAY PRICES FOR BLADE DINNER SET

As will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, we are making a special holiday reduction on The Blade china dinner sets. Any one ordering during this month and January will get the benefit of this reduction. Compare the figures given in the advertisement with those given previously, and you will see the reduction. These sets are cheaper than you can obtain as fine an article from a regular dealer. Buy a set, and you will not be disappointed.

BETTER THAN SHE EXPECTED.

The following brief note of acknowledgement tells what one family thinks of The Blade sewing machine. If you are in need of a machine, buy it of us, and you will, without doubt, feel the same way:

North Ontario, Cal., Nov. 28, 1901.
Publishers Blade—The sewing machine you sent us has come. We are all delighted with it. When we sent the money, we, of course, expected to get our money's worth, but it is better than we expected.
Yours truly,
H. B. FRY.

SPITTING IN PUBLIC.

The city council of Columbus has just passed an ordinance forbidding spitting on the sidewalks, or on the floor of any public place, including street cars. Every city needs such an ordinance, and also that it shall be enforced. But the more ignorant element among the citizens of Columbus are disposed to look upon this enactment in a humorous light. It is reported that one individual—said to be a councilman, by the way—appeared on the street with a cuspidor suspended by a band around his neck, to express his derision.

Every citizen of Columbus—and of every other city, for that matter—should break himself of the habit of unnecessary spitting. It is nothing but a habit. Ladies are never seen in expectorating in public, nor is there any more need that men should do so. Such a city regulation is, from its nature, impossible of enforcement, except in comparatively few cases. But all persons who realize the sanitary value of this measure will observe its injunction, not because of a possible fine, but out of respect for the purpose as a safeguard to the public health.

Tuberculosis is the most intractable of diseases. There are more deaths annually from it than from any other single disease. It is caused by a microscopic vegetable parasite which, on gaining access to the interior of the body, especially the lungs, rapidly multiplies, and eventually destroys life. Consumption of the lungs is the most common and most dangerous form. Its germ is communicated only in the sputum of the consumptive. If everyone suffering from the disease would destroy or disinfect his spittle, its spread would be almost, if not entirely prevented.

A consumptive walking on the street, in a theater, or public hall, or street car, or any other public place, hacks and spits. The latter dries, and the germs of the disease are caught up by the wind and float in the air. They are breathed by other people, and find lodgment in their lungs. Thus the crop of consumptives is kept up. To stop all expectoration in public places is to safeguard the public health. If the press would take up this matter, not in a spirit of silly levity, but in deadly earnest, the spread of the "white plague," consumption, would be largely prevented.

PASSING OF WELLINGTON.

Even a United States senator can be a very small man. Senator Wellington, of Maryland, looks like the "little end of nothing whittled down." He cuts no more figure in the Senate than a half-pound of ice on a pavement in August.

Wellington was sent to the Senate by the Maryland legislature as a Republican. He recommended a young man for appointment at Annapolis, and President McKinley gave notice that the appointment would be made. Then Wellington had some trouble with the young man's father, and wanted the appointment recalled, but the President refused to do so.

Wellington became soured. Not only did he turn his back upon the President, but he refused to affiliate with the Republican party. In short, he made a pale gray ass of himself. To cap the climax, he refused to express any regret at the assassination of President McKinley. Neither by word or act did he intimate that he was shocked or sorry.

According to The Blade's Washington correspondent Mr. Wellington is now an outcast, shunned by senators of both parties. He was not permitted to participate in the Republican caucus. Members of the Senate refuse to speak to him. Even the employes about the capitol building shun him. He is not recognized by the presiding officer until after other senators have secured recognition.

Any other man with any sense of decency would not, under the circumstances, appear in public. Wellington has no sense of propriety, and he will, until the end of his term, continue to be a blot upon the Senate, and then he will sink into deserved oblivion.

It is one thing to express a vigorous opinion on anarchy, but quite another to frame legislation which will be adequate to crush out this insane delusion without violating the fundamentals of the American system of government.

A WRONG BEGINNING.

Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, has introduced in the House a resolution for the appointment of a committee of eleven to investigate and ascertain "whether the right of any of the male inhabitants of Louisiana, being 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States, to vote at said election, was by the constitution and laws of Louisiana denied or in any way abridged contrary to the legislation of the United States."

Mr. Moody's motives may be all right, but he goes about the matter in the wrong way. His resolution is, in effect, to appoint a committee to make a judicial decision. In other words, he proposes to usurp the functions of the Supreme Court. That tribunal alone has the constitutional authority to give a decision on the point which the Moody resolution covers.

If we mistake not, a movement is already on foot to bring a case which will test the constitutionality of the "grandfather clause" of the Louisiana constitution and of course of the other states which have adopted that device. When this test case is brought, and the Supreme Court passes upon it, and not till then, will congressional action be pertinent. If it decides that this clause is repugnant to the constitution, then it falls, and there is full suffrage for all in those states. In that case, no action is needed. Should this provision of several state constitutions in the South be upheld, then it will be time to apply the penalty for restricted suffrage, as provided in the national constitution.

Again, Mr. Moody's resolution should not apply to one single state. The constitution applies to all states equally, and its provision is that where any state restricts the right of suffrage, its representation in Congress—and the electoral college as well—shall be reduced in the proportion that the total number disfranchised bears to the total population of the state. In the last Congress, Representative Shattuc, of Ohio, introduced a much better resolution, which simply proposed the appointment of a committee to inquire into the extent of the abridgment of suffrage in all the states, so that Congress might have the information necessary for intelligent action should that be found necessary.

RUSSELL HARRISON AGAIN.

While Benjamin Harrison was President of the United States, his son, Russell B., came more or less into public notice in a secondary way. Public opinion then wrote him down an ass. The correctness of this judgment is verified by Harrison's latest move. He has gone to Washington to oppose a bill, if any shall be introduced into Congress, granting to Mrs. Harrison, his step-mother, a pension as the widow of a President.

It may be, as Mr. Russell Harrison is said to claim, that his father held that it is proper for Congress to grant a pension to the widow of a chief executive who dies while in office, but that the government has no obligation to the widow of an ex-President. It is also true that ex-President Harrison did not marry until he had left the executive chair. These facts, however do not excuse Russell Harrison's lack of manliness in making a pilgrimage to Washington to inject a family quarrel into Congressional action. Men who are dowered by nature with those qualities embraced in "the grand old name of gentleman" do not make war upon a woman.

Should a bill to pension Mrs. Harrison come before Congress, it will be entirely proper for the committee to whom the bill is referred to consider the points referred to above. That is in the line of public duty. But there is no excuse whatever for the unmanly course of Mr. Harrison. In fact this fight is more than likely to react to the benefit of the woman for whom he cherishes such a hatred.

INVESTING MONEY ABROAD.

American capital is so plenteous that it is seeking profitable investments across the sea. All London is discussing the plan of a group of American investors to build modern sky-scrapers, of the Chicago and New York type, in that city. And now comes the news that the Equitable Life Assurance company has just purchased the finest building site in Paris—the entire triangle bounded by the Place d' Opera, the Boulevard des Capucines and the Rue de la Paix.

These things show the marvelous change a few years have wrought. We can all remember when foreign capital flowed across the Atlantic to seek investment in American railways and manufacturing enterprises. Now money is so plenty in the United States that it is almost impossible to find secure long-time investments that pay more than 2½ or 3 per cent. So the money in the hands of fiduciary organizations, such as trusts and insurance companies, goes abroad to find profitable and secure investments in real estate in European capitals.

THE PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Germany has a "central bureau," which has in charge the preparation of the commercial treaties of this country. This bureau has just sent out to the German press and exporting houses a bulletin which calls attention to the opportunities for increasing trade with the Philippines. This document declares that the economic development of the Philippines since American control began has been so marked that "it cannot be too strongly urged upon German exporters to give particular attention to that group of islands." "The testimony cannot be withheld," the bulletin continues, "that the American administration of the affairs of the Philippines has, so far as the economical betterment of the country is concerned, already achieved extraordinary success."

It is a fact worth noting that, from July, 1900, to March, 1901, the Philippine exports increased 34 per cent in value, and the imports 52 per cent—all government and military supplies being excluded from the comparison. Spanish trade, though fortified by long usage, is falling off rapidly, while that of the United States is increasing. The trade of Germany, or of any other nation, has an equal chance with that of this country, and the central bureau does wisely in calling the attention of Germans to the fact.

The jangle of conflicting voices in Congress on a number of important public measures will soon quiet down. Discussion will soon align opinions along harmonious lines, and then the actual work of legislation will begin.

The anarchists will observe that congress is on their track.

FOURTEEN DIAMOND RINGS.

The decision of the Supreme court in the case of Pepke and his fourteen diamond rings, is identical with that in the De Lima case last spring. Pepke was a soldier who brought the rings from the Philippines. The customs officers at Chicago seized them and forfeited them for non-payment of duty. The court holds that, in the absence of any act of Congress for the government of the islands, no duty could be charged, as the Philippines became domestic territory immediately upon the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty. A similar point with regard to Porto Rico was raised in the De Lima case.

The decision in the Pepke case applies only to goods brought from the Philippines until the passage of an act by Congress, establishing a tariff between the United States and the Philippines, as that in the De Lima case applied only to imports from Porto Rico before the Foraker act became a law. The court has already held that the islands, being territory appertaining to the United States, Congress has power to levy duties on articles coming therefrom to the United States, or the reverse. Consequently, the decision affects only the trade that took place prior to the enactment of that legislation, which has been had for Porto Rico, but not for the Philippines.

THE CANAL TREATY.

The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty has now been made public, and it is agreeably short and definite in its provisions. They may be summed up as follows: The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is superseded by the present one; it is agreed that the United States shall construct the canal either at its own cost or by aid to a canal company; and the same rules regarding the neutrality of the new water-course are adopted as apply to the Suez canal.

These neutrality stipulations provide that the canal shall be open to the commercial and naval vessels of all nations on equal terms. It shall never be blockaded nor any act of war ever be committed within it, or within three marine miles of either end. The right of the United States to maintain a military police along it, to protect against lawlessness and disorder, is expressly recognized. The few remaining stipulations are simply a repetition of the universally-recognized law of nations as to neutral ports with regard to the vessels of belligerents.

These rules are no new thing. They were adopted by treaty among all the great nations of Europe, including, of course, Turkey and Egypt as her dependency, in 1888. They have proved satisfactory, after a dozen years' experience. Of course there is nothing else in the treaty on which the opposition to the canal can base opposition but this. It must be kept in mind that the only organized antagonism to the canal project comes from the transcontinental railway lines and their eastern connections. The men in the Senate who antagonize the treaty ar simply the tools of the railway opposition. The treaty should be ratified, because it is all that is needed. There is no provision therein which is open to any valid objection. And we have no doubt the Senate will be prompt in its ratification.

ORGANIZING THE LEGISLATURE

There is a pretty contest on, with Columbus the storm center, over the organization of the two branches of the legislature, the most interesting fight being over the speakership of the House.

It is as well to bear in mind that these contests are between Republicans, and will be settled by the Republican members of House and Senate. The Democratic brethren having nothing else to do are standing back trying to stir up factional dissension in the Republican camp. This is attempted so often that it no longer has any effect.

Any member of the House of Representatives has the right to aspire to the speakership; any senator has the right to become a candidate for president pro tem of that body, and any citizen of the state has the privilege of becoming a candidate for clerk of House or Senate or for any position to be filled by these legislative bodies.

But neither the United States senators, the governor of the state, or other state house officials, members of congress or any other person has the right to dictate who shall fill these offices. The members of the General Assembly have this duty to perform and to them alone this duty belongs.

So let there be a lively, good-natured contest for these positions, free from dictation, and let the men win who are the choice of a majority of the Republican members. A warm contest will start the wheels of legislation with some life and spirit, and will not hurt the party in the least.

MARYLAND JUSTICE.

One fool who rocked a boat has at last received his deserts. Last summer Frank Rinehart, a young Maryland man, was on the water in a row-boat with four young women. He began rocking the boat. The girls were terrified, and begged him to stop. But there was too much fun for this dolt in their terror, and he continued, giving the boat a more violent motion. The natural result happened. The boat overturned, and one of the girls was drowned. Rinehart was indicted for manslaughter, found guilty, and is now serving time in the state prison. Every sensible person hopes that this example of Maryland justice will become a precedent elsewhere.

The increase of our trade with Japan is most gratifying. Since 1890, that country's total purchases from other countries have been tripled, while our exports thereto have increased tenfold. We have outstripped all other nations in our efforts to secure trade in the Land of the Rising Sun. It is the most progressive nation in the Far East, and it is but natural that her people should have the most cordial feelings toward the country which opened her doors to the world, and introduced an era of enlightenment.

The potato industry promises to succeed in Alaska. Two men at Dyea raised 25,000 bushels this year, and they command $2 a bushel in the markets there. There is more money in this than in digging gold.

Croker's statement that he will "retire" from politics is laughable. When a man is kicked out of the door, down the steps and thrown into the gutter, "retire" is hardly the word.

This is Mr. Bryan's busy time of the year. In addition to editing his paper, he has the Democratic members of congress on his hands.

GERMAN BUSINESS IMPROVING

The business situation in Germany has taken a turn for the better. There has been a protracted business depression with the financial stringency which always accompanies such a condition. The latter has disappeared, and with a rapidity which is astonishing. Money is now plenty, and a lively movement of stocks has set in, especially coal and iron. For some three weeks the rise has come so fast that many are of the opinion that it has gone beyond the real improvement in actual conditions. This seems to be a darker view than is warranted. There have been two years of enforced economy, due to the demoralization which followed a period of over-speculation. Recuperation has set in, and within a year Germany should be again in the full tide of production, especially in iron and steel.

There is one point in the German depression which is worthy of special note. Though there was a wide-spread industrial depression, with many failures, there was no financial panic. Though the interest rates for money ran up, there was no such stringency as we experienced in 1893, and at similar periods. This is entirely due to the superior excellence of the German banking system. The Imperial bank met all demands, though sometimes they were tremendous. For instance, some three or four months ago, it was called upon for discounts which amounted to a hundred million dollars in excess of the average, within one week. This it did by temporarily increasing its note circulation by sixty-five millions, without any strain, and without any bad effect on the financial market.

Compare this with the fact that all the New York banks together never increased their discounts for one week over $30,000,000, and that in time of prosperity and expanding markets, instead of the midst of a period of depression, and the advantage of the German system is apparent. By law, this bank may enlarge its circulation indefinitely, by paying an extra tax of 5 per cent. on the over-issue. As a result, when there is an extra demand for money, the supply of currency is increased, and the rate does not rise above 6 or 7 per cent. at the most; while in New York, in December of two years ago, 185 per cent. was bid for money on sound collateral without obtaining it. Why can not Congress learn something, and provide the needed elasticity in our money system?

SAFETY IN COLLISION.

The fearful railway wreck at Seneca, Mich., demonstrated anew the fact that the heavier the car the greater the safety of the passengers in it. The ordinary emigrant and day coaches are much lighter than the sleeping, parlor and dining cars. Hence, in a collision, the lighter cars crumple up like pasteboard, while the heavier ones suffer a minimum of damage. This has been the case in so many wrecks that the question arises whether the railway companies should not render travel safer by substituting, as rapidly as possible, heavy, steel-framed ones, which can stand the impact of an accident without smashing to pieces and killing the passengers therein.

Another danger that should be removed is the liability to fire. The coaches in the Seneca collision were heated by steam, but lighted by gas. It was the latter which started the flames which burned many passengers imprisoned in the wreckage. Electric headlights are already in common use, and it would seem that the same system should be extended to the entire train. Then one of the horrors of a wreck would be eliminated. These improvements in railway equipment should be adopted.

ONE CENT POSTAGE.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden thinks that the time is about here for a reduction of letter postage to one cent. He says the deficit for the fiscal year was something less than four millions, and with the revision of the second-class list and the corresponding saving he thinks that "penny" postage may be considered after the present year.

Representative George W. Smith, of Illinois, proposes to introduce a bill for what he calls "penny" postage in the coming congress. He has presented such a bill in three previous congresses without result, owing to the postal deficit, but believes there is a chance of success at hand because of the reduction in the net loss of the department. All business men hope the day of one-cent postage may not be delayed. As soon as the finances of the department will permit, the reform will come.

By the way, why is one-cent postage miscalled "penny" postage? There is no American coin, nor money denomination called a penny. England has a penny, but its value is practically two cents. A cent is not a penny; so why miscall it?

On the night that the earth passed through the track of the Leonid meteors, November 16, many photographs of them were made. Harvard observatory has already received nearly 100 negatives. Examination shows that in one case two observers, only a mile apart, caught the same meteor. It is hoped that it will be possible to calculate the height of the meteor at the time, from a comparison of the two negatives. This will be interesting, as showing how far a meteor must fall through the air to become incandescent.

The copper market has become decidedly unsettled, and the foreign price has weakened. Though the Amalgamated Copper company announced its intention of adhering to the 17 cents per pound, it is believed that concessions have been made to large consumers. This, and the report that the attorney general is contemplating legal proceedings against the trust under the Sherman law, caused the price of the stock to fall accordingly. The trusts have their own troubles, like the rest of us.

Queen Wilhelmina is not the only nice girl who has taken a man for worse instead of better.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Insular Decisions.

Without doubt the decisions in the insular cases, of which the last two have been rendered this week, will form a landmark in the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States. No questions that have arisen within a quarter of a century have been subjected to so close a scrutiny as those involved, and it is worthy of note that in the later as in the earlier decisions the Supreme Court arrived at its conclusions by narrow majorities. In one of the cases just decided—the "fourteen-diamond-rings" case—the court held that the rings which were brought into the United States from the Philippines should have been admitted free of duty, inasmuch as the Paris treaty of peace made the islands American territory. This is substantially the position taken by the court in the case of De Lima vs. Bidwell in May last. In the second of the cases decided, Dooley et al. vs. Bidwell, the court held that duties were collectible on articles shipped from the United States to Porto Rico under the Foraker law. It was held that Porto Rico not being foreign territory the articles shipped there from the United States were not exports, and the tax upon them was not an export tax within the meaning of the Constitution, but that the legislation imposing it was of a temporary character, and was enacted in the interest of Porto Rico, and that the tax imposed was legally collectible.

An Anarchist Colony.

Senator Hoar proposed in the Senate last Thursday that all responsible governments unite in providing an island as a place for all Anarchists. He urged that these people should be deported and permitted to live without government as they desire. Should such an experiment be tried, the result would probably be the most despotic system the world has ever known. For the correction of alleged political evils by murder must lead to the severest despotism.

Defending the Canal.

The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty is simpler than the first. Care has been taken to omit all clauses that could be objectionable to the senate. No foreign powers are called upon to assent to the neutrality of the canal. If there is need of defending the neutrality the United States will naturally defend it. Power to defend the canal itself must always reside with the United States, whether the treaty superseding the Clayton-Bulwer convention so provides or not. The treaty does not touch the subject; an attempt to define our powers in the premises would limit them. So there was silence. Power to defend our own is an attribute of sovereignty and needs no statement in a treaty.

November Finances.

Government receipts for the month of November amounted to $45,776,776, a decrease of over $400,000 as compared with those for the preceding month. The expenditures amounted to $49,198,916, a decrease of over $400,000 as compared with those for October. For the five months of the fiscal year ending with November the receipts amounted to $237,697,618 and the disbursements amounted to $204,819,772, so that for the fiscal year to date there is a surplus of over $32,800,000. There was a net increase in the circulation of $3,955,688 for the month of November. The total amount of money in circulation on December 1 was $2,254,256,309, which represented an increase of over $81,460,000 as compared with the corresponding date last year. On the basis of a population estimated at 78,524,000, the circulation per capita is put by the treasury experts at $28.73, an increase of only 1 cent for the month, but of 69 cents as compared with the corresponding date last year.

Short-Sighted Policy.

Four millions of dollars of American money is going to England in the pockets of Sir Christopher Furniss to build ships which will fly the English flag. That is because this country is so short-sighted as not to adopt measures which would keep that money at home and pay it out to American workingmen and industries. The American flag would be almost unknown on the ocean and in foreign ports if it were not for our navy. And we never would have had that if obstructives could have had their way.

Charleston's Exposition.

Last week saw the formal opening at Charleston of the South Carolina and West Indian Exposition, which has been in preparation for some time. The feature of the opening was an address by Senator Depew, of New York, who dwelt upon the sometimes-neglected importance of nearby opportunities. He pointed out that in the closing year of the last century our exports to the West Indies were greater than to all the republics of South and Central America together; greater than to all the far East, and greater than to all the countries of continental Europe combined, leaving out Germany and France; while, on the other hand, though Canada buys 60 per cent. of all her imports from the United States, the West Indies only purchase 20 per cent. and South America only 10 per cent. Senator Depew intimated that it is our plain duty to offer such mutual advantages by tariff concessions to those countries as will draw them to us and secure for us a better commercial position there. It is to be hoped that the exposition at Charleston will mark the beginning of a new era in our commercial relations with the West Indies and with the Central and South American countries.

Philippine Tariff.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means committee of the House informally discussed the Philippine tariff question on Friday. The main feature of the discussion was concerning the advisability of making the bill permanent or tempopary. The committee expects to be handed a bill early this week and to get the matter before congress before the holidays.

Wilhelmina's Prince.

According to cable reports two male attendants of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland have fought duels with Prince Henry, her husband. Both had made remarks upon the prince's treatment of his wife at a banquet. It appears from the relation that the prince was gloriously drunk at the time. When he became sober he carved both men with his sword and left them to recover from their wounds. Of course it would have been indecorous for the queen's aide-de-camp or a gentleman at court to carve the queen's husband, although obliged to meet him under the code of honor. Prince Henry appears to have the best of the argument with swords and with his drunken tongue.

It is evident that Wilhelmina expected too much of the gambling high flyer, and is bitterly disappointed. The American girl who ran away from a count and married a gypsy fairly measures the worth of the average prince, count or duke on the continent to-day. Many of the women of royal houses have been gentle and lovable, but the men as a rule cling to the early traditions of a prince's duty to be a very haughty and disagreeable person, lording it over all inferiors, women included.

Wilhelmina has not the courage to send Prince Henry packing for good, and his return is already reported. But if accounts are true he found Holland quite warm for him during several days. Queen Victoria selected a German prince who finally became quite a man, under her tutelage. She was fortunate. Perhaps Prince Henry may be induced to walk a chalk mark, but the prospects are not good.

DAUGHTER OF LILLIAN RUSSELL

Now Eighteen Years Old---She Has a Beautiful Voice, but Knows Absolutely Nothing of the Theatre.

D. LILLIAN RUSSELL SOLOMON.

The one affliction in the life of 18-year-old D. Lillian Russell Solomon, as she signs herself, is that she is so little like her famous mother, Lillian Russell.

Though she is an unusually lovely girl, "Dawtie," as her mother calls her, is very dark, and, so far as she resembles any one, is like her father.

Otherwise, Miss Dawtie enjoys life very much.

She has spent the greater part of her time in the Convent of the Angels in New Jersey, leaving it only for vacations, which she always spends with her mother, except when visiting old friends of Miss Russell in Chicago.

Now and then Miss Russell visits the convent and sings to the children. Such days are long anticipated and long remembered.

But if she has not inherited her mother's beauty, Dawtie has inherited her chief talent.

She has a pronounced gift for music, excelling all her fellow-students in this direction.

Her voice is indeed considered so promising that when her convent education is completed she will be sent abroad for further study.

It is not unlikely that Miss Solomon will later devote her talent to the stage, though, so far, she knows nothing of what lies behind the foot lights, having always been kept carefully apart from her mother's public career.

This is so true, that perhaps no one is less familiar with Lillian Russell's art than Lillian Russell's daughter.—New York World.

Model of the Three-Horned Dinosaur.

If the three horned dinosaur were existent to-day it would probably be among the collection in the Zoological Garden in the Bronx if money could procure it, says the New York Herald. The interest in it would be patriotic, for its home was on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, in Idaho. But if we can't have a real three horned dinosaur we can have a good reproduction of it. Mr. Charles R. Knight has made a clay statuette for the Smithsonian Institution, based on the latest discoveries, which, the wise men declare, is quite life-like. It lived a million or more years ago, when the Rocky Mountains were islands in the midst of a sea that covered the Western prairies as far east as the Missouri. At that time a tropical climate extended up into Greenland even, one of the evidences of which are the fossil trunks of palm trees and cycades found with the remains of this dinosaur in the cretaceous rock all along the eastern slope of the Rockies in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho.

STEAMING APPARATUS FOR FACE AND SCALP

Only a portion of the dermal steaming apparatus invented by M. J. Fitzgerald, of Boston, Mass., is here illustrated, the enclosing hood, which is the medium for applying steam or medicated vapors to the face and scalp. A principal advantage of this form of apparatus is that the mouth, nostrils and eyes are

provided with free access to the outer air by means of tubular indentations in the face of the mask surrounding these organs. Thus the patient breathes the pure air freely, and the treatment may be prolonged to obtain the best possible results. A steam generator is provided, with conduits leading to as many steamers as may be desired, and this arrangement of the apparatus is especially designed for use in barber shops and dermatologists' parlors. The use of steam and medicated vapors in the cure of cutaneous diseases and blemishes is already practiced to a considerable extent, and these appliances are intended to facilitate the treatment by arranging the hood and mask for comfortable and rapid adjustment. The hood is supported by metallic bows, hinged together at the ends and adapted to fold back against the draining screen when not encircling the head. The mask is simply an extension of the hood fitted with the inwardly projecting guards to surround the eyes, mouth and nose. The vapor generator consists of a small boiler, with gas or oil flame underneath, and either water or liquid medicaments may be vaporized.

EXTERMINATES THE MICE BY ELECTRICITY

The electric mouse trap is the latest novelty to aid in exterminating the pests which infest dwellings and other buildings, and the inventor intends that it shall be the cause of many a shocking death. There is no complicated mechanism about the trap; in fact, it is so simple that the wary rodent is not at all

likely to regard the device with suspicion. Everything is in plain sight, and the animal is not compelled to insert its head in a noose or to enter a cage in order to reach the bait. In this case the tempting morsel is suspended within easy reach, but the instant the electrical circuit is completed by the rodent itself death ensues without the bait being disturbed. The trap consists of two metallic plates conected by wires to an electric light circuit, the plates being insulated by a sheet of non-conducting material placed between. The bait holder is suspended from a supporting arch secured to the outer plate. There are numerous small animals which may be captured in this way, and the inventor also intends it for use in destroying roaches and bugs of various sorts. The electrocution is accomplished by the passage of the current from one plate to the other through the body of the rodent or insect. The inventor of this ingenious device is C. M. Shafer, of McDonald, Pa.

From Him.

"What lovely black eyes she has."
"Yes; hereditary."
"Ah! I suppose her mother——"
"No, her father. He was a pugilist."—Philadelphia Press.

A Call-Down for Mr. J.

Mr. Marmaduke Jenkyns—Well, old boys will be old boys, Mrs. Jenkyns.

Mrs. Marmaduke Jenkyns—Oh, no; you mean that old boys will keep on trying to be young boys.—Detroit Free Press.

Current Events.

Representative Williams, of Mississippi, has introduced in the house a resolution asking the appointment of a committee to investigate the charge that proofs of Historian Maclay's account of the Santiago battle were submitted to Admiral Sampson and Captain Crowninshield.

Decision of the supreme court in the Philippine case caused great rejoicing among the merchants of Manila. Government officials there doubtful of getting enough funds unless a tariff law is enacted.

Supreme court decisions make it necessary to enact laws establishing a civil government in the Philippines and provide tariff laws for the colonies.

All importers who paid duty on goods from the Philippines and Porto Rico will probably be reimbursed, whether they paid under protest or not.

Richard Croker, in a conference with Senator Tim Campbell, admitted that his leadership of Tammany was practically at an end.

Murderer of an aged man hanged at Mount Holly, N. J., after making a desperate fight for liberty a few minutes before his execution.

Court martial and acquittal of Captain Tilley, governor of Tutuila, cost government $100,000.

First National bank of Rallston, N. Y., closed pending investigation by Bank Examiner. Teller C. E. Fitcham apparently short $100,000.

Will of Clement Studebaker filed for probate at South Bend. His estate, which is valued at several millions, left to his family.

Poison enough to kill 20 persons is found in stomach of Mrs. Gibbs, one of the women whom Miss Jane Toppan is accused of murdering. Massachusetts authorities will ask latter's indictment by special grand jury.

Governors of states affected by the railroad combination have replied to Governor Van Sant's invitation to a conference to consider the subject. Little interest shown.

L. K. Salsbury, city attorney of Grand Rapids, convicted of accepting bribe of $75,000 in water works scandal.

Prominent Virginian killed and two of his friends severely wounded by New Yorker at the latter's country seat near Washington, whom they sought to chastise for insulting a young woman.

Dr. Cameron Mann consecrated at Kansas City as missionary Bishop of North Dakota.

Eddie Armines, aged 11, of Newport, Ky., stabbed an 8-year-old playmate to death.

Bill providing for a Philippine tariff introduced in the Senate by Senator Lodge. The measure provides for the use by the island government of the revenue thus raised. Bill will be passed at the earliest possible moment.

Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, recommended changes in national banking laws. Less revenue needed.

Isthmian canal commission in its report to Congress recommended the Nicaragua route, the cost of a canal being estimated at $189,864,062.

Congressman Cannon declared Philippine tariff legislation would be the most important of the present session of Congress.

Congressional services for President McKinley probably will be similar to the Garfield ceremony.

A Filipino presidente and two native police officials of Taytay hanged for killing seven persons at instigation of insurgents.

W. J. Bryan declared Filipinos and Japanese should be excluded together with the Chinese.

Congress likely to reduce Southern representation in that body because of denial of suffrage to negroes.

Bill introduced by Senator Lodge for the construction of an executive building for the President's use.

Senator Hoar suggested establishing an anarchist colony on one of the islands recently acquired by the government, where there shall be neither laws nor rulers and where the peculiar ideas of the anarchists may be carried out.

Reported combine of Philippine tobacco growers being formed, said to have been aided by American peace commissioner.

General Chaffee closes ports in Laguna and Batangas provinces, Luzon, to prevent supplies reaching the insurgents.

J. A. Whitehead, a Harvard student visiting friends at New Haven, risked his life by climbing up a granite cliff 400 feet high to show Yale men he could accomplish the feat.

Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, decided bankruptcy laws supersede state laws in insolvency proceedings.

Conference of the Democratic steering committee of the House reveals continuance of the lack of harmony on party policy, with the probability that tariff will be selected as the chief issue.

Naval officers credit a report that the verdict of the Schley court will be divided and that he will be found guilty on five counts.

Admiral Dewey said none of the reports about the Schley decision are to be believed.

Congressman Crumpacker again introduced his bill to reduce Southern representation in Congress.

Rumor revived that Secretary Hay is to retire after the confirmation of the Nicaraguan canal treaty by the Senate. Secretary Root thought to be most likely to succeed him in that event.

War department received copy of letter Aguinaldo sent to his Manila attorney, in which he declined to seek release from imprisonment.

Special grand jury at Barnstable, Mass., indicts Miss Jane Toppan on charge of murdering Mrs. Gordon, of Chicago, and Mrs. Gibbs. Prisoner pleads not guilty to the three indictments now standing against her.

Edward F. McSweeney, deputy commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, in a speech before the American Federation of Labor in convention at Scranton, Pa., said contractors are constantly violating the alien contract labor law.

Senate committee on foreign relations unanimously orders the report of the new isthmian treaty with Great Britain, and its ratification before the holiday recess is now predicted.

At the request of the South a bill is introduced for a 4,000,000-acre McKinley National Park in the southern Appalachian Mountains.

Special board appointed to test the Gathmann gun reports against its adoption or further experiments by the government.

FOREIGN.

New line of steamships to be established between England and Chicago.

German Imperial secretary, in explaining the tariff bill in the Reichstag, declared the United States had a model tariff law.

Trouble expected in the Cuban elections, as all members of the Central Canvassing board are candidates for office.

British liberals planning to frame a platform, outflank the government on the South African question and undermine the unionist majority in the house of commons.

President's message favorably commented on in foreign capitals, especially its suggestions of repressive measures against anarchism.

Standard Oil company acquired monopoly in oil business of Borneo, and East Africa by purchase of Shell line of steamers.

Richard Croker will make an attempt to win the English Derby.

Agricultural reports from Germany indicate big shortage in wheat and rye crops of that country.

Rapid rise in the premium on gold causing uneasiness in Mexico.

British troops round up three Boer laagers in Transvaal and capture 20 prisoners.

Luncheon given by City of London to Prince and Princess of Wales made occasion for demonstration to show colonial support of government.

Herr Bebel presents socialist protest in reichstag against new tariff bill.

American financial methods, as shown by Secretary Gage's report, praised by German bankers.

Pan-American Congress approved plan for mutual recognition of professional degrees conferred by the different countries.

Russian minister of public instruction restricts number of Jewish pupils that can be admitted to universities and schools.

French government decided to investigate American trusts. Councilor of Foreign Commerce and an engineer who are intrusted with the mission will sail for the United States on December 14.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff urges establishment of Persia as neutral territory in order to protect British trade against Russian advance.

Dispatch from Sofia to the London Mail said that Miss Stone's release by the brigands is imminent.

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Weak, Nervous, Diseased Men.

Thousands of *Young and Middle Aged Men* are annually swept to a premature grave through early indiscretions and later excesses. Self abuse and Constitutional Blood Diseases have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man. Have you any of the following symptoms: Nervous and Despondent; Tired in Morning; No Ambition; Memory Poor; Easily Fatigued; Excitable and Irritable; Eyes Blur; Pimples on the Face; Dreams and Drains at Night; Restless; Haggard Looking; Blotches; Sore Throat; Hair Loose; Pains in the Body; Sunken Eyes; Lifeless; Distrustful and Lack of Energy and Strength. Our *New Method Treatment* will build you up mentally, physically and sexually. **Cures Guaranteed or no Pay.**

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A NERVOUS WRECK.—A HAPPY LIFE.

T. P. EMERSON has a Narrow Escape.

"I live on a farm. At school I learned an early habit, which weakened me physically, sexually and mentally. Family Doctors said I was going into "decline" (Consumption). Finally, "The Golden Monitor," edited by Drs. Kennedy & Kergan fell into my hands. I learned the *truth* and *cause*. Self abuse had sapped my vitality. I took the *New Method Treatment* and was cured. My friends think I was cured of Consumption. I have sent them many patients, all of whom were cured. Their New Method Treatment supplies vigor, Vitality and manhood."

Consultation Free. Books Free. Write for Question Blank for Home Treatment.

Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

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Publishers' Column

NASBY LETTERS.

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We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Choice Winter Reading.

This season The Blade has made arrangements to furnish its readers with a very choice selection of the most popular publications of this country at a very low price. You cannot afford to be without plenty of good reading matter this winter when it can be obtained at less than the wholesale rates to news agents.

Send for our list.

THE BLADE.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 10-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.23

Dr. Myles Standish has just been reelected governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. There's something in a name.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2187—Darling Baby Cloak.

Infant's size. The darling baby cloak is made of white albatross trimmed with silk embroidery. The cloak has a small waist section to which the skirt is attached. The wide collar is trimmed with

three embroidered ruffles. This cloak is modeled after the latest design in baby clothes. It may be made of elderdown or any pretty woolen goods. It should be wadded and made warm with lining. This cloak is in one size only.

2180—Florodora Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. This exquisite little waist is made of a black and white striped silk over a soft white silk that escapes in a pouch in front. The front, which is cut to simulate a bolero, is strapped with turquoise-blue velvet ribbon, a combination which is ex-

ceedingly dainty. The sleeves and the back of the waist are also strapped with velvet, and three rows of the velvet outline the upper part of the waist at the neck. The sleeves and lower edge of the bolero are edged with black lace, and a black velvet belt and bow complete the waist.

2184—Lucile Frock.

Sizes for 8 and 10 years. The little costume called the Lucile Frock is planned here for a foulard silk, but it will be equally as practical for challie, or indeed for any of the winter fabrics. The yoke is but a part of the lining section. The full front gathers on to it. The puff sleeve

over the bishop sleeve suggests the guimpe, but the frock is designed to go together and serve all in one garment, and this makes it most acceptable to many mothers. The dress is trimmed with velvet ribbon, and the latter is sewed on a plain band of silk. The latter is revealed in the shoulder caps trimmed on the edge only, and in the belt.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2175—Chemise Night Dress.

Sizes medium and large. The chemise night dress has only come into popularity this year, and that it is a pretty and dainty garment cannot be denied. It is formed on the lines of the chemise, hence its name. It has no opening such as is usual in a garment of this kind, but it is

SOAP, SOFT WATER AND WASHING

It is commonly supposed that the use of soft water—rain water, for example—for washing purposes economizes soap. But while it is perfectly true that the lime salts in hard water nullify to some extent the soap by forming insoluble lime soaps, yet the expenditure of soap, at least in toilet purposes, will be found to be considerable less than when rain water is used, while the cleansing effect is just as good. The explanation of this is that soap is so very readily soluble in soft water that considerably more soap is used than is necessary. Everybody knows the slippery feeling of rain water in which the hands have been washed with soap, and no amount of rinsing would appear to remove the soapiness from the skin. In this case it is doubtful when soap is used whether, after all, rain water or soft water is better for the complexion or skin than hard tap water. It is certainly not so refreshing. In manufacutring processes or in the washtub it is true the use of soap in soft water is an economy. It is in this way, of course, that the addition of soda, throwing out the lime salt, saves soap. It has been estimated that if London were supplied with soft water the saving of soap would amount to tens of thousands of pounds per annum, and Glasgow is estimated to save £36,000 annually in the matter of soap since using Loch Katrine water. That may be so, but in the matter of personal washing there is a waste of soap produced rather than an economy by using soft water. The fact that a tablet of soap disappears much more quickly when rain water is used instead of hard tap water is proof of this assertion.—The Lancet.

intended to be slipped on over the head. The front and back are intended to be gathered into a band of embroidery that extends over the shoulders. Through the embroidery a ribbon is to be drawn in and out and tied in a smart bow on one shoulder. The sleeves reach to the elbow.

The garment is very pretty, and is to be recommended for its daintiness. The chemise night gown is in two sizes, medium and large.

2164—Pauline Eton.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Dark blue broadcloth makes an extremely handsome and stylish jacket and the one illustrated is a striking example of it. The Pauline Eton jacket is new with this issue. It differs slightly from the ordinary Eton in that it is

double-breasted and has a strapped trimming of tan cloth stitched into place as designated. The collar, with shield, of this attractive jacket is of apple green silk of panne velvet.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Part of the Game Is to Have the Immigrant Arrested Upon Arrival.

Customs officers and secret service agents of the United States have learned that the Chinese who are being smuggled across the Niagara river from Canada are being brought into the country by an organized gang. The smugglers are said to have headquarters in several large cities of this country and Canada, including Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Boston.

The Chinese that are brought across the line in that section make no effort to evade arrest. In fact, it is part of their program to be arrested. If they get in without running into the arms of the officers they do not feel safe. They prefer to have themselves "jugged" as early as possible, as they are able to produce evidence that they have a legal right to stay here. When placed on trial they declare they were born in San Francisco and they were taken back to China when they were babes. Then it is up to the government to prove that their stories are untrue. Smugglers at Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and New York find employment for the new-comers, and also find witnesses, when necessary to prove that the clients are in the United States legally and not contrary to law. The fee charged is $200.

Drinking Men Not Wanted.

Savannah News.

More and more the great corporations are discouraging the drinking habit among their employes. A man who is known to have the drink habit is finding it harder every year to get employment from the railroads or in the great iron and steel mills. Indeed, the drink habit is frowned upon and drinking men—even those who drink only moderately—are not wanted.

Same Old Story.

"What we want," said the first patriot, "is honest elections."

"I should say so," agreed the second patriot. "Why, Heeler promised me $50 for my influence in my ward, and now he says he never agreed to give me more than $10."—Baltimore American.

TEACHING FILIPINOS.

Former Kansas Soldier Tells of the Teachers Who Recently Went to the Islands.

Kansas City Star.

Laoag, Ilocos Norte Province, Philippines, Oct. 17.—Ever since our landing at Manila I have been so on the wing that I have had little opportunity to write. Our expedition of 550 teachers arrived at Manila the latter part of August and was quartered at the exposition grounds, the single men and married couples occupying bamboo barracks; the unmarried women a large brick building. The grounds are about a mile and a half from the business part of the city, and the first change in Manila during my absence made evident to me was the scarcity of quilezes and carromatas, the two-wheeled vehicles which are the sole means of transportation. The street cars run so very seldom that they are not counted. We sought locations where the most streets were tangled together, and there we would wait by the hour for quilezes which came not, or which, when they did come, were occupied, often by a Chinaman. In the old days—that is in '98 and '99—they were to be had at every turn. Manila, once the easiest city I have ever been in to get about, is now the hardest. Vehicles and horses have both gone sky high on account of the very great demand for them. Practically all the vehicles made in Manlia are made there by hand. The buggy is yet to be introduced. As to horses, a good Filipino pony—and thirteen hands is a big one—brings $100 gold; a fancy team of ponies, $300. The high prices of these are really due to increased demand.

But everything is dear in Manila—it is a fad to pay high prices, an American fad and nothing more. I paid $2.50 gold for a gold filled nose piece to my glasses. I had brought the jeweler down from $3.

"Why are these so high?" I asked him.

"Things are high in Manila," he replied.

"But why are they high?" I responded.

"Don't know," he replied, with a shrug. "They are just high."

And that is it. They are just high. Houses, food, clothing, everything is very much higher than the first year of American occupation, and then the prices of the Spanish rule had been doubled on account of our fondness for paying high prices. The Spanish families which were thrown out of jobs by the change of rule now move down into the lower floor, rent the upper floor to Americans and live in ease on the proceeds.

The old residents, that is, those who came over in '98, would drive me about the city and expect me to be startled at the changes. I must confess that the changes did not strike me as great. A few more Americans, fewer Spaniards, cleaner streets, a few more American signs stuck up, the Luneta improved, the Bridge of Spain made more adequate for the congested traffic which flows across it and into the seething Escolta; a large cold storage building, a new bridge in contruction—these are only as a scratch on the old mildewed, moss-grown city, even if, instead of soldiers with guns, policemen, both American and Filipino, in crash uniforms and clubs, patrol the streets. But there is one change I did not like. The picturesque old cannon which were on the city wall, some of them bearing dates early in 1700, have been removed, and there is even talk of removing the wall itself. And outside of the city, when I went to see the trenches which I helped build, hoping to view the spot where I stood the night the Spaniards entertained us with a little shell fire. I found them leveled to the ground and a race course built on the site.

I made a visit to Santa Ana, a town near Manila, which my company helped capture the day the fighting with the Filipinos broke out. The ground was strewn with dead Filipinos that day, and the town was almost completely burned. A town of new bamboo houses greeted my eyes. A well-organized school was in session, and the children sang in English for us. When they were asked what they wanted to sing, they eagerly cried, "America." When their childish voices rose in the words,

Land where my fathers died

the scenes of that awful day rapidly swept through my mind. There was one very interesting little girl whose father, the teacher told us, was dead. I wanted to ask the teacher how he died, but somehow I couldn't.

The teachers were more favorably impressed with Manila than I expected. In spite of nasty little showers coming and going at all times of the day and night, as a rule, they were in good spirits. However, there were some who were overwhelmingly homesick, and seemed to be grasping at every straw as an excuse to go back home. There was one girl who lay down on the floor every night and cried. But it has been an exceptionally dry summer, and they were not tested by some of those long, dreary rainy spells. In fact, it has been so dry that the rice crop is very short, and the drought comes on the heels of the rinderpest and glanders, which killed, in some places, two-thirds of the oxen and water buffalo.

The places we were to teach in were not assigned until after we arrived at Manila. Requests for certain places would be given attention, and especially requests to be assigned together. But few knew enough about the various places to have a choice. One Sunday afternoon we lined up with tense nerves to receive a little slip of paper with our name and place on it. The names of places received were so much Tagalog to most of us. Fancy getting a slip with Muntinlupa, Rezal province, on it. A look of bewildered stupefaction on the part of the recipient was followed by a wild rush for a map, a guide book or some one who knew something about the islands—whichever came first. Friends compared notes, often to find that they were as far apart as the limits of the islands would allow. A curious and happy feature was that nearly every one thought he or she had the choice assignment of the islands, quoting a guide book or some friend.

In a few days announcements were made by the various division superintendents as to when their detachment was to start. Preparations for departure which had already been begun were accelerated. Cooking utensils and oil stoves were bought by men who had never laid hands on such things before. The stores of all sorts were swarmed with purchasers. Boxes and chests were hauled into quarters by the cart load. The withdrawal of the commissary privileges from civil employes, which had produced several red-hot meetings among the teachers, threats to quit and a telegram to President McKinley, necessitate the laying in of enormous supplies by those assigned to remote mountain villages. The various detachments began to leave on the inter-island transports or passenger vessels. Friends who had formed attachments stronger than friendship, if not more lasting, said good-bye and joined detachments in which they had scarcely an acquaintance.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"I cured tetter of 15 years' standing with your Ointment, in four weeks."—W. F. Herndon, Elmendorf, Bexar Co., Texas.

Hard Colds

Hard colds nearly always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption. Doctors know this. That's why they so generally approve of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. They tell us they cannot prescribe anything that cures coughs so quickly.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured my daughter of a very bad cough after we had tried about everything else without relief."—E. B. Davis, Providence, R. I.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

SPEAKING AMERICAN.

"And we speak American," announced a little girl during her first lesson on the language divisions of the world.

"I am afraid I do," said her older sister ruefully, and thereupon she told of her recent experiences in England.

"Muss, muss! What does that mean?" an Englishwoman asked her in London.

"Why, disorderly," explained the American.

"I never heard of it, never," and the next day the Englishwoman followed up her confession with the triumphant declaration: "That word 'muss' is not in the dictionary."

"I am sure it ought to be; I have heard it used very often," affirmed the American stoutly. A little later she did indeed find "muss" in her own dictionary, but with the word "American" in italics after it.

"Will you kindly tell me when a bus passes for the South Kensington Museum?" this same American asked a policeman in a London street. Then as he designated a coming vehicle, she shook her head. "Thank you, but not that one; there are no seats on top."

"Oh, yes, mum, there are seats on top, but they are all filled," politely retorted the guardian not only of the English public, but also of the English language.

Arrived at the museum, the visitor wandered about through the rooms filled with storied treasures. She lifted her eyes from the red-bound Baedeker to find the reported "Gallery of British Art."

At one end of a long room filled with rare specimens of porcelain and pottery, she asked the uniformed guard, with a new timidity in her independent American accent; "Will you please direct me to the art gallery?"

"This is hall a hart gallery, mum, but if you're looking for the 'oil (with indescribable accent) of p'inting, it's just above."

If the American seems inaccurate, the average Briton is unable to offer "a well of English undefiled."

Americans have a right to show, if they can, that the speech of America is a language that has grown richer, not poorer, by crossing the seas. All Americanisms are not vulgarisms; nor has the Englishman a right to appropriate to himself exclusively the privilege of making useful additions to and modifications of the vocabulary.

But slang and novelties in speech, whatever their origin, are accepted too readily. They are certainly not to be taken as good because they are new.—Youth's Companion.

FOUR QUATRAINS ON MUSIC.

I.

Forsake me not, thou art my friend
When save for thee I have no voice.
Happy in thee all grief shall end,
My tears shall cease, my heart rejoice.

II.

God gave to all a way to praise,
Music, beloved, the gentle spirit
Shall e'er inspire to songs of praise
With all that heaven's best gifts inherit.

III.

When fails the heart in grief profound,
When joy the spirit doth enthrall—
Then come, O Music laurel-crowned—
Sweet-voiced Euterpe, tell it all.

IV.

Beyond ourselves shall Music rare
Make real the glories that do seem
As scent of wild flowers in the air—
Through morning fog as light's swift beam.

—Fanny Grant in the Boston Transcript.

SEA VOYAGES FOR INEBRIETY

At the last meeting of the society for the Study of Inebriety, Dr. Wynn Westcott read a paper in which he gave expression to certain views in regard to the use of sea voyages in the treatment of inebriety, which should be carefully considered by all physicians who may feel inclined, as no doubt many do at times feel inclined, to advise a reformed drinker to take a sea voyage as a means of establishing his health before returning again to his ordinary mode of life, says The Hospital. Dr. Wynn Westcott said that he had formed a decided opinion on the subject. The sort of cases which would be likely to be sent would be those in which it was desirable to re-establish the general health, and it was to be remembered that under the most favorable circumstances life at sea was not all rest and comfort, and that the nursing, dieting and quietude, which were essential for patients with perhaps fatty heart or liver, were very seldom to be obtained. Few cases, indeed, of advanced disease of any kind seemed to him suitable for sea life, even at its best. There was no doubt, moreover, that the dullness and monotony of the life, and other causes, tended to produce thirstness. Often reaching the home port in consequence of the people on board being in a disturbed, excited state; and again, the period of nervous irritability, depression and praecordial distress to which the dipsomaniac was subject, were likely to be more Therefore, if a dipsemaniac really want frequent on board ship than ashore. Therefore, if a dipsomaniac really wanted to get well, he should be discouraged from taking a sea voyage. The ideal ship for a patient who wished to travel in this manner would be a sailing ship, which was commissioned on teetotal principles, with a teetotal captain and crew, and which touched at scarcely a single port en route. Such a ship, however, would, we think, be generally difficult to find. In any case, no reformed drunkard should be trusted on a sea voyage alone.

VIOLETS INJURE VOICE.

Violets, which are now coming into season, and are sent by many admirers to popular singers, are probably the worst flowers that could be so used because of their tendency to injure the voice, says the Chicago Tribune. There is no doubt that some flowers exert an injurious effect on the human voice. Mme. Krauss found that violets caused her hoarseness almost instantly. The great baritone, Faure, who has written a book on the hygiene of the voice, calls the violet one of the singer's greatest enemies; ranking with it, however, both alcohol and tobacco. The French physician, Cabanes, gives an interesting example of the effects of violets on the human voice. "At a soiree in Paris," he says, "the celebrated singer, Marie Sasse, was presented a large bouquet of Parma violets, which had been sprinkled with a concentrated extract of the same flower. She was fond of violet and inhaled the perfume eagerly. Presently she attempted to sing and found that her voice was entirely gone. Her vocal chords were, for the time being, completely paralyzed." The famous Christine Nilsson would not tolerate any flowers in her apartments. Miss Emma Calve has a particular aversion to elder flowers on account of their injurious influence.

Paying Ransom to Brigands.

Kansas City Journal.

When missionaries go forth to labor among pagans or heathens they go prepared to lay down their lives if necessary. While it would be too cruel to ask that Miss Stone sacrifice herself for the good of the missionary cause, yet martyrdom of that kind would cover her with glory. Unquestionably, the most effective way to discourage brigandage is to convince the brigands that there is no money in it. When it is known that there will be no ransoms there will be no kidnaping. If a large ransom is paid in the present case no American missionary will be safe in Turkey or Bulgaria for many years to come.

OUR FINANCES.

Interesting Facts From Annual Report of Secretary Gage.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Secretary Gage has made his annual report on the finances to the secretary of the house of representatives.

The revenues of the government during the fiscal year were $699,316,530.92.

The expeditures left a surplus of $77,717,984.38.

The revenues of the government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	$250,000,000.00
From internal revenue	282,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	40,000,000.00
From Postal Service	116,633,042.00
Total estimated revenues	$688,633,042.00

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$110,000,000.00
For the military establishment	115,000,000.00
For the naval establishment	70,000,000.00
For the Indian Service	11,000,000.00
For pensions	137,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt	29,000,000.00
For Postal Service	116,633,042.00
Total estimated expenditures	$588,633,042.00
Or a surplus of	$100,000,000.00

Secretary Gage observes the foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1901 showed a decrease of $26,769,019 in imports and an increase of $93,281,909 in exports when compared with the preceding year. The imports of the year 1901 were $823,172,165 and the exports $1,487,764,991, making the excess of exports over imports $664,592,826. The exports of silver in 1901 also exceeded the imports by $27,898,659, and in the four years by $99,176,089, thus making the excess of exports over imports of merchandise and silver in the four years $2,453,618,302.

A comparison of the commerce of the year with that of other countries shows that our exports of domestic merchandise in 1901 exceeded those of any other nation.

The reduction of the figures of exports of manufactures is due in part to the absence of a record of the exports to the Hawaiian Islands, in part to a reduction in the price of articles exported, and in part to a decrease in the exports of copper, iron and steel. The Hawaiian Islands are now a customs district of the United States, and the fact that those engaged in commerce with them claim the privilege of the coastwise trade regulations has rendered it impossible to obtain statistics of the trade with those islands during the past year. The remaining reduction occurs chiefly in illuminating oil, iron and steel manufactures and copper. In illuminating oil the reduction is solely due to the reduced price, the quantity exported having exceeded that of the preceding year. In iron and steel the reduction is partly in price, nearly all articles showing a decrease in the average export price per unit of quantity in 1901 compared with 1900. In copper the exports fell from $55,772,166 in 1900, to $41,260,376 in 1901, this reduction being apparently due in part to increased foreign production and lower prices in producing countries other than the United States and in part to a reduced demand abroad. In other branches of manufactures the exports continue to show a satisfactory growth.

The exports to all the grand divisions of the world show an increase except those to Asia and Oceania. To Asia there is a decrease of $15,523,095, chiefly due to the temporary suspension of commerce with China during the recent hostilities in that country, but now being resumed. The apparent decrease to Oceania is entirely due to the absence of statistics of the exports to Hawaii.

The commerce with the territory which have been recently brought under the American flag shows a gratifying growth. The exports to the Philippine Islands were $4,027,064 in 1901; to Porto Rico, $6,965,408 in 1901; to the Hawaiian Islands there is every reason to believe that the exports have also greatly increased.

A system of gathering statistics regarding the internal commerce on the Great Lakes and of the concentration of the chief staples at the great interior cities and their redistribution has been put into operation by the bureau of statistics, and is supplying much needed information regarding this very important subject.

The number of public buildings under the control of this department is 435, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations. There are 367 completed and occupied, 33 in course of construction, and arrangements are now being perfected looking to the commencement of work on 35 new buildings.

The following is a statement of expenditures from appropriations of public buildings from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901:

For sites for and construction of public buildings, extensions, and repairs, especially appropriated for	$6,130,202.10
For repairs and preservation	383,165.37
For heating apparatus	163,744.85
For vaults, safes, and locks	35,729.59
For photographic duplicates of plans	3,893.58
Total	$6,756,736.07

The annual report of the commissioner-general of immigration shows a total number of 562,868 alien arrivals.

Recommendation is made that Chinese exclusion legislation be made more definite.

"Revenue and expenditure," says the secretary, "are ever-recurring subjects of legislative inquiry. How to appropriate wisely for the legitimate objects connected with governmental duty and responsibility and how to take up from the people, in a just and equitable manner, the means to provide for necessary expenditure, are problems which challenge the best statesmanship in their solution. These questions become complicated and troublesome when, by reason of war or other serious disturbing influence, extraordinary expenditures are required, and extraordinary revenues become a necessity. When such emergencies are passed and a return to simpler conditions becomes possible, wisdom and prudence are again needed to make a wise readjustment. Expenditures being reduced and taxation not correspondingly abated, revenue in excess of need is the inevitable result. If, on the other hand, taxation be too greatly reduced, the depressing and disturbing influence of a financial deficit is certain to appear.

The war with Spain was an emergency involving extraordinary expenditure. The provision made by Congress for an increased revenue appears, in the light of events to have been timely and judicious. The short duration of that war, the disbandment of the volunteers, and, later on, the reduction of our military forces, now exposes us to the evils of a revenue greater than reasonable requirements demand.

MEMORY FOOD.

A Case where Memory was Strengthened by Grape-Nuts.

Food that will actually help the memory as well as agree perfectly with a delicate stomach is worth knowing of.

A good wife out in Alta, Ia., who did not know which way to turn to get food that would agree with her husband who was left in a weakened condition after a serious illness and could scarcely retain any food in his stomach, was one day induced to try him on Grape-Nuts, the famous ready-cooked breakfast food, and from the first he began to improve rapidly. In three months he had gained 30 pounds.

She says that his stomach has recovered so completely that he can now eat any kind of food.

She mentions the boy of an intimate acquaintance, who was so delicate and thin that his appearance was pitiable and he had no appetite for any ordinary food. He was put on Grape-Nuts and liked the crispness and sweetish taste of the new food and took to it. His improvement began at once and he is now a healthy, plump boy.

"I know that Grape-Nuts will do more for weak stomachs than any medicine. The claim that it will build up and strengthen the brain has been proven to my certain knowledge. Sister, who writes for the press, and is compelled to memorize a great deal, has been using Grape-Nuts and says she is surprised at the result. There is a marked improvement in her memory and the brain works more perfectly and with better results.

Please do not publish my name." Name can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Michigan

Send No Money 20 Years High Grade

Send name and address and we will send you this magnificently engraved double hunting case, "American Standard" watch for free inspection. Case is made of the newly discovered gold alloy with extra heavy plate of 14 karat Solid Gold, and even experts cannot tell it from a 50 dollar watch. High-grade movement, fully jeweled, duplex escapement, patent pinion, quick train, stem-wind and set, with absolute **20 YEARS GUARANTEE.** The American Standard is the handsomest and best time keeping watch ever offered for the price. Watch dealers buy them in preference to other makes, costing 15 to 20 dollars. We have received during the last 3 months over 10,000 duplicate orders and thousands of testimonials from all over the world. Our regular factory price is $60.00 per dozen, but in order to extend our trade, we will for the next 45 days only, send a sample watch for free

WARNING! Beware of catchy-looking, worthless imitation watches, so frequently advertised by unprincipled concerns. We are a perfectly reliable firm and absolutely stand back of our guarantee, and take back any watch after six months if it is not perfectly satisfactory in every way.

Our 45 Day Offer

inspection to any person who will recommend and show it to their friends. We want to advertise our watches and convince you of their superior quality, before you pay one cent. Send us your name, post office and express office, state if you want ladies or gents size, and we will send you at once our watch for free inspection. After you have convinced yourself to your own satisfaction, that the watch is equal to any that would cost 15 dollars in your own town and the greatest bargain you ever saw, then pay our SPECIAL FACTORY PRICE of $4.85 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. Many write us they sold the watch same day with ten dollars profit. Anyone can sell several of these watches every week without devoting any extra time or effort and make a profit of 5 to 10 dollars on every watch. Order at once at our special factory price as this offer is limited. Catalogue free. Address,

EAGLE WATCH MFG. CO., 201 Lees Bldg., CHICAGO.

EDITOR MADGING writes: Your watch is a beauty, looks like my $60 watch. Keeps perfect time. Don't see how you can sell it at such a price.

This firm is thoroughly reliable.—Editor.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES

—IN—

Blade Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

During the months of December and January, we shall give our readers the benefit of some very low prices on our Dinner Sets. These prices, after deducting the cost of The Blade one year, are actually the wholesale rates.

This offer will close February 1st, and no orders at these special prices will be accepted after that date.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ... $2.75
Decorated ... 3.65

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ... $3.25
Decorated ... 4.50

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White ... $4.95
Decorated ... 7.00

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $7.75

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO RINGS FREE

Send name and address no money, and we will mail you 18 boxes of Comfort Cough Tablets. Will cure a cough in one day. Sell them for 10 cents a box. Send us the $1.80 and we will mail you these two beautiful Set to Gold Plated Rings. Will wear a lifetime. No money required till tablets are sold. We take back all not sold.

COMFORT MEDICINE CO., Providence, R. I.

CANTON MEMORIAL

Committee Has Prepared for an Active Campaign.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The board of trustees of the McKinley Memorial Association are in session here to-day, Judge William R. Day, of Canton, presiding. Among those present were Cornelius M. Bliss, New York; Senator Hanna, Ohio; Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Alex H. Revell, Chicago; General Henry M. Duffield, Detroit; George B. Cortelyou, John G. Milburn, Buffalo; Senator Fairbanks, Indiana; Henry J. Lowry, Atlanta, and Henry T. Scott, San Francisco.

Ryerson Ritchie, the secretary, reported that the work of organization has so far advanced that within ten days the whole country will be covered by the state and local committees. From Hawaii, Gov. Sanford Dole, who has accepted as honorary member of the board of trustees, writes that he expects a most satisfactory contribution, as the people of Hawaii thought a great deal of President McKinley. Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, is equally sanguine, and from Alaska the thousands who have gone to the gold fields assure the association of hearty co-operation. New England people already have responded generously. Governor Hill, of Maine, has appointed a state auxiliary, and the counties are being organized. Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, assures the trustees that the work will be pressed in his state, and similar assurances come from many other quarters. The movement has met with almost immediate response from the south. Gov. Aycock, of North Carolina, Gov. Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, Gov. Jennings, of Florida and Gov. Heard, of Louisiana, have especially been in earnest.

The G. A. R. and the schools have taken up the plan enthusiastically. In Minnesota, Gov. Van Sant has given assurances of $20,000 from the school children alone. Gov. Hunt, of Idaho, has set apart a special day for school contributions.

During to-day's meeting arrangements are expected to be made for harmonizing the work for the memorials at Canton and at Washington.

Handsome and immensely wealthy American Widow wants immediately, able, honest husband. Address Erie, 193 Washington St., Chicago.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Desk 3, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

MAKE YOUR OWN MAPLE SYRUP If you desire a valuable receipt for making a perfect imitation of Maple Syrup that cannot be told from the genuine article, send twenty-five cents in silver for same. Thousands now using our receipt with perfect success. Fort Pitt Syrup Co., Box No. 4, Allegheny, Pa.

TO HOMESEEKERS

$200 will buy you forty acres of good land in a delightful and healthful climate on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., either in Tennessee, Alabama or Georgia. For literature write to

J. B. KILLEBREW,
Industrial and Immigration Agent,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PARALYSIS LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA & Nervous Prostration Cured. Dr. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 60 DAYS.

$5.00 Vapor Bath Cabinet $2.25 each
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Quality best. Guaranteed. $2 Book Free with all "Quakers." Write for our New Catalogue, special 60-Day offer. Don't miss it. Your last chance. New plan, new prices to agents, salesmen, managers. Wonderful sellers. Hustlers getting rich. Plenty territory. World M'f'g Co., 97 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

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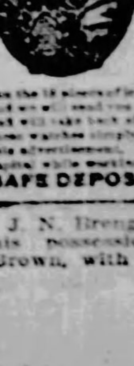

Do you want a watch that runs and keeps good time? Our watch has a Gold laid case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to position, patent escapement, and highly finished. This is a remarkable watch. We guarantee it, and with proper care it should wear and give satisfaction for 20 years. It has the appearance of a Solid Gold one. The movement is an American Style, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it that when you own one of these truly handsome watches you will always have the correct time in your possession. [illegible] We give a beautiful Watch [illegible]

SAFE DEPOSIT WATCH CO. New York City

J. N. Brengel, of Rondout, N. Y., has in his possession a photograph of John Brown, with his autograph attached.

JUST TELL THEM SO.

There's much to do the whole way through
And little use complaining,
For the darkest night will change to light,
And the blackest cloud quit raining.
If worth you find in weak mankind,
'Twill do all good to know
That some one thought they nobly wrought,
And frankly told them so.

Enough will remain of bitter pain,
With all the aid you lend;
Some will be sad and others glad
On down to the journey's end.
As in the throng you pass along,
With rapid strides or slow,
If virtue you see in bond or free,
Just stop and tell them so.

There are many cares in home affairs
That wear the brain and heart,
And many a way, 'most every day,
In which to bear a part.
If you love your wife as you do your life,
It will keep her heart aglow,
And make her feel your love is real,
To often tell her so.

If on the road you see a load
Some pilgrim downward pressing,
A willing hand to help him stand
Will bring you back a blessing.
So in the fight 'twixt wrong and right
That's waging here below,
Should praise be said, don't wait till dead,
Before you tell them so.
—John T. Hinds in Woman's Home Companion.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

POLITE ABIJAH.

There once was a man whose name was Abijah;
He lived all alone on the banks of the Niger.
He was very polite
And he never would fight,
And he spent all his leisure in flying a kite,
Did this man on the banks of the Niger.

One day a young cannibal came there to call;
He stood in the doorway and loudly did bawl,
"Come out here, you sinner,
I want you for dinner!"
And he gave such a laugh, this terrific young grinner,
This cannibal come there to call.

Abijah politely obeyed his request,
"But," said he, with a bow, "I must really protest
At so speedy a cooking
Without ever your looking,
Kind sir, at my kite, into which I've been hooking
This tail," and he bowed—"I protest!"

Now just at this moment there sprang up a breeze
Which caused the young cannibal loudly to sneeze,
While Abijah, polite,
Quickly started his kite.
"I regret, sir," he cried, "that your good appetite
I really can't stay to appease."

And the first thing that hungry young cannibal knew
Away flew the kite, and Abijah went too,
And politely he said
As he passed overhead,
With a wave of his hat and a bend of his head,
"I regret sir, I cannot afford you a stew,
And must now most respectfully bid you 'adieu!'"
—Ellen Douglas Deland in St. Nicholas.

Women, Too, Are Responsible

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Make no more giants, Lord, but elevate the race at once.'

These are the words put into the mouth of Paracelcus by Browning, and to-day they seem like a prophecy. The moving thought of those who are studying the future is to elevate the whole of humanity, not a few people here and there, but to bring an equal measure of effort to the uplifting of all the nations of the earth. It has been but a few years since there came to us a consciousness of how poorly some are equipped for the race of life, while others are in very truth "giants," and as individuals far in advance in everything that makes for success in this world of ours. Some one has said that "man is welcomed to the duties of earthly station heavily burdened or heavenly winged." It is the "heavily burdened" ones whose future is becoming the underlying thought of the humanely disposed among our people.

This realization of the need of equalizing opportunities took a great leap forward at the ingathering of the nations in 1893 in Chicago. Windows were opened there to let in the sunlight upon many things regarding the great problem of life here and elsewhere. And women were most potent factors in this illumination, just as they are to-day powerful in influence to bring about the changes that must begin in the homes to end in the elevation of the whole race.

We learned in Chicago as we had never known before, that the West needs the East, as the East needs the West. We discovered that among these Orientals were men of the highest culture, and the loftiest conceptions of life; that theirs was a civilization which possessed virtues almost unknown to our own; and that while we might teach them how to make their every-day living what we call practical and useful, they, in turn, were able to set us examples with regard to things of even more moment.

One thing is true—that the condition of American women is infinitely to be preferred to that of the Orientals. The former are comparatively free to think and act for themselves; the latter know nothing of life only as it is arranged for them by their fathers, brothers and husbands.

In a paper written by Mary F. Springer is given a picture of the condition of Chinese women as it has come under her observation. She says:

A Chinese diplomatist was asked why Chinese men do not allow their wives to mingle in society as European women do, and he gravely replied: "Because they might not stand the strain of society with becoming rectitude."

Chinese still retain the eastern idea of woman's inferiority to man and consider her his slave. It was Christianity which raised woman to a higher plane making her man's helpmate and equal instead of his inferior. Chinese women are kept secluded and subservient to man like slaves to their lords and masters, although the Manchurian women have more freedom and the empress dowager is a Manchurian.

In fact, the Chinese women are like Ben Bolt's Alice, "who wept with delight when he gave her a smile and trembled with fear at his frown."

Celibacy is considered a reproach, and very few women remain unmarried. Marriages are arranged by their parents, and they seldom see their betrothed until their wedding day. Mothers-in-law mean authority and brides have to bow to their sway. Women do not sit at the same table with the men, but take their meals at a different hour.

Chinese houses are generally built without any windows overlooking the street, and apartments open on a court with fountains and flowers to make them a bower of delight.

As Chinese women are accustomed to seclusion they are quite contented with their lot. These quaint little Orientals, with colorless olive skin, straight black hair, coarse and wiry, small black eyes and infinitesimal feet have no aspirations beyond their circumscribed sphere.

It is not good form for a maiden's first name to be known outside her family circle nor is it etiquette to inquire after the women of a man's household. This is as great a breach of manners as it would be to call a lady by her Christian name the first time anybody met her in America. Women excel in embroidery and painting; although they lack any knowledge of perspective, however, their coloring is rich and gorgeous.

Chinese representatives abroad have adopted European ways and their wives preside at their table and receive visitors. Notwithstanding, they do not go out alone nor are they allowed much freedom.

We hear much about the nation's responsibility towards the Oriental people, and it is certain that recent events will make a great change in the world's future. And in this change American women must bear a large part. Regarding the women of the East as sisters, they must insist that their womanhood shall be respected by American men, as there is reason to believe it has not been hitherto. No possible way to elevate a people is so sure and so swift as to elevate the mothers, daughters and wives, and none so potent to degrade as their degradation.

Let women take this thought into their clubs and carry it into their homes, for a responsibility has been brought from the other side of the world and placed upon them—a responsibility which, if faithfully fulfilled, will do much for the betterment of humanity, since all nations are One.

THE COZY CORNER

Not Her Experience.

I have recently been "enjoying" a spell of sickness which has given me time to rest, and, while recovering, leisure for a little more reading than usual. Among other things, I came across the following "Direction for Self-Help for Farmers' Wives." The writer says:

An early breakfast in the cool of the morning, served as soon as the farmer is out of bed, is necessary. For this, two soft-boiled eggs, a little piece of broiled ham, two slices of whole-wheat bread and a cup of coffee is sufficient. At 9:30 a lunch of a glass of milk, or buttermilk (preferable) should be taken, and at twelve o'clock a heartier lunch. Then the man should rest until two o'clock, working after the sun is down to make up the time, if need be.

"At the close of the day's work a supper of bread and butter, cold meat and perhaps a baked potato should be served daintily and quietly that he may go to his rest without any disturbing cares."

I am a farmer's wife and it made me smile to think what my men folks would say should I try such a plan of living. In the first place, my husband does from one to two hours' work in the way of "chores" before breakfast, instead of having that meal served as soon as he is "out of bed," and he needs more than a couple of soft boiled eggs, etc.

As we generally breakfast at 6:30 o'clock, a light luncheon is acceptable at 9:30, but buttermilk will not satisfy any man who has done three hours' of hard work since his morning meal; at noon no man I ever saw would be satisfied unless he had a hearty dinner, and at night again he must have something wholesome and substantial to renew the waste of the system occasioned by the labors of the day. I always try to send my men folks to bed "quietly" and with no "disturbing cares," but I feel convinced that there would be trouble for some one if the above advice were followed in our house.

That we eat too much rather than too little I have no doubt, but at the same time I think a man is like an engine in respect to needing to have the supplies of strength kept up in order that he may do good work.

To quote further from this "adviser":

There is no need for a farmer's wife to work as hard as a majority do, if she would use judgment in arranging her affairs. Let her prepare large joints of meat at a time, in ways that will keep, such as boned chicken, summer sausage, Italian cheese and pressed beef. She can use these cold, thus saving fuel, and strength in preparing her meals.

Dear Sisters of the Cozy Corner, have you not sometimes found that it required something besides "judgment" to obtain and prepare "large joints of meat?"

For a Sunday, she gives this:

For breakfast boiled eggs, broiled ham, cottage cheese and coffee. For dinner cold boiled beef, a dish of stewed fruit, whole wheat bread and butter, a dish of cold slaw and cold rice pudding. For tea a Welsh rarebit, frizzled beef, thin slices of cold, summer sausage, a few radishes for a relish and a sponge cake.

One more quotation from this well meaning, but eminently unpractical "adviser" and I am done.

If the farmer's wife would study, and put in practice a knowledge of chemistry and other sciences, her life would be much more worth the living. If, after she has collected the soiled clothes on Sunday night, preparatory to the Monday's wash, she would stop and consider the chemical composition of the soap (for instance) and its relation to the soiled clothes and then talk to her family about it, she would in this way be combining instruction with pleasure.

Let her insist upon having all of the labor-saving machinery that is will help her in her work, the same as her husband does in his. A dish washer that will save her many hours for reading and improvement, costs but five dollars, a bread mixing machine, a meat chopper, a whip churn and many other helpful inventions can be had for very little money and if women will not insist upon having these helps, they, alone, are to blame for living a life of drudgery.

How many of the Cozy Corner sisters agree to that statement? The truth is, I think, the writer of the above selections wrote from theories and not from any practical knowledge of the needs of the farmer's wife, and though those "theories" are very beautiful, the world —in our neighborhood at least—is not yet far enough advanced to make them practical.

An Important Question.

Week after week I turn to the Cozy Corner of the "Best" paper, and wish that more of its readers would write oftener to its columns. The cheerful letters on the various subjects are so interesting and helpful. No matter if we do make some mistakes in our spelling, our dear editor will forgive them, and greet us with her kindly smile if we are doing our best.

I did not, however, come to-day to hear myself talk, but to ask what is, to me, a most important question, and see if some one can advise me. What did you do, you older mothers, when your daughter, just budding into womanhood, suddenly become disobedient and ungrateful for all you had done for her; overbearing and unkind to the younger children and generally unpleasant?

There are several such instances in my neighborhood, beside my own dear child, and I have no doubt there are anxious fathers and mothers in other places who will look eagerly for an answer to this question I have asked.

If there are any who have gone through this trouble, and will give their experience for the benefit of others, they will be doing more good than they can, perhaps, realize.

Not a Meat Eater.

"A Subscriber," from Minnesota: "I come again to speak for those who cannot speak for themselves after reading 'What Women Are Doing,' in a recent number of The Blade. A part of the article was very good, but it made me indignant to read the last part. The idea of anyone calling herself a woman, shooting innocent birds, just for the sport, and talking as she did about pigeon pie! It is quite a pity that it does not choke her when she eats it.

As for the jays killing the small birds, I do not believe it, and, if they did, it is not so bad for them to kill for food, as for the creatures calling themselves "ladies," killing the birds for fun, or encouraging their slaughter to gratify their vanity.

I do not think man was ever intended to be a carnivorous animal; God bade him till the ground and eat what grew from it, and for a long period of time people who did eat flesh were looked upon with disgust.

Most of the sickness in the world is found among those who indulge in this practice, and the taste for such food is handed down from one generation to another like the love for alcoholic drinks.

It is worth while for parents to give this subject attention for the sake of their children.

Good to Keep in the House.

Mrs. Anna B. King sends this recipe which she avers to be an excellent and safe remedy for all bowel troubles:

Mix equal parts of tincture of cayenne and opium; essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Give ten to fifteen drops in water every ten or twenty minutes.

A Street Troubador.

A cock sparrow, in the pride of his black cravat and white collar-points, was hard at work building in a bird-house that some children had set on a pole in the garden for such as he. He was a singular bird in several respects. The building material that he selected was all twigs, that must have been brought from Madison or Union Square, and in the early morning he sometimes stopped work for a minute to utter a loud sweet song, much like that of a canary.

It is not usual for a cock sparrow to build alone. But then, this was an unusual bird. After a week he had apparently finished the nest, for the bird-house was crammed to the very door with twigs purloined from the municipal shade trees. He had now more leisure for music, and astonished the people about by frequent rendering of his long, unsparrow-like ditty; and he might have gone down to history as an unaccountable mystery, but that a barber on Sixth avenue supplied the missing chapters of his early life.

This man, it seems, had put a sparrow's egg into the wicker basket-nest of his canaries. The youngster had duly hatched and had been trained by the foster parents. Their specialty was song. He had the lungs and robustness of his own race. The canaries had trained him well, and the result was a songster who made up in energy what he lacked in native talent. Strong and pugnacious, as well as musical, this vociferous roustabout had soon made himself master of the cage. He had no hesitation in hammering into silence a canary that he could not put down by musical superiority, and after one of these little victories his strains were so unusually good that the barber had a stuffed canary provided for the boisterous musician to vanquish whenever he wished to favor some visitor with Randy's exultant paeans of victory. He worried into silent subjection all the canaries he was caged with, and when finally kept to himself nothing angered him more than to be near some voluble songster that he could neither silence nor get at. On these occasions he forgot his music, and his own sparrow nature showed in the harsh "chirrup, chirrup" that has apparently been developed to make itself appreciated in the din of street traffic.

By the time his black bib had appeared he had made himself one of the chief characters and quite the chief attraction of the barber shop. But one day the shelf on which the bird cages stood gave way, and all the cages were dashed to the floor, and in the general smash many of the birds escaped. Among them was Randy, or, more properly, Bertrand, as this pugnacious songster was named after the famous troubadour. The canaries had voluntarily returned to their cages, or permitted themselves to be caught. But Randy hopped out of a back window, chirruped a few times, sang a defiant answer to the elevated railway whistle and keeping just out of reach of all attempts to capture him, he began to explore the brick wilderness about. He had not been a prisoner for generations. He readily accepted the new condition of freedom, and within a week was almost as wild as any of his kin, and had degenerated into a little street rowdy like the others, squabbling among them in the gutter, giving blow for blow, or surprising all hearers with occasional bursts of canary music delivered with sparrow energy.

This, then, was Randy, who had selected the bird-house for a nesting-place, and the reason for his intemperance in the matter of twigs is now clear. The only nest he had ever known was of basketwork; therefore a proper nest is made of twigs.

Within a few days Randy appeared with a mate. I might have forgotten the riot scene in the gutter, as such things are common, but that I now recognized in Randy's bride the little white-winged biddy sparrow that had caused it.

She had apparently accepted Randy, but she was still putting on airs, pecking at him when he came near. He was squirming around with drooping wings and tilted tail, chirping like any other cock sparrow, but occasionally stopping to show off his canary accomplishments.

Any objections she may have had were apparently overcome, possibly by this astonishing display of genius, and he escorted her to the ready-made nest, running in ahead to show the way, and hopping proudly, noisily, officiously about her. She followed him, but came out again quickly, with Randy after her, chirping and beseeching. He chattered a long time before he could persuade her to re-enter, but again she came out immediately, this time sputtering and scolding. Again he seemed to exert his power of persuasion, and finally she went in chattering, reappeared with a twig in her bill, dropped it, and flew away out of sight. Randy came out. All his joy and pride in his house were gone. This was a staggering blow, when he had looked for unmitigated commendation. He sat disconsolately on the doorstep for a moment, and chirruped in a way that probably meant, "Come back! come back!" But his bride did not come. He turned into the house. There was a scratching sound, and he came out at once with a large stick and flung it from the door to the ground. He returned for another, sent that flying after the first, and so went on, dragging out and hurling down all the sticks he had so carefully and laboriously carried in. For over an hour he toiled away in silence and alone. Then, apparently, he had ended his task, for on the ground below was a pile of sticks, as big as a bonfire, the labor of a week undone. Randy glared fiercely at them and at the empty house, gave a short, harsh chirp, probably a sparrow bad word, and then flew away.

Next day he reappeared with Biddy, fussing about her and chirping as he led her to the door again. She hopped in, then out, looked aslant at the twigs below, went back in, reappeared with a very small twig that had been overlooked, dropped it, and, with evident satisfaction, watched it fall on the pile below. After running in and out a dozen times they set off together, and presently returned, Biddy with her bill full of hay, Randy with one straw. These were carried in and presumably arranged satisfactorily. Then they went for more hay, and, having got Randy set right, she remained in the box to arrange the hay as he brought it, only occasionally going for a load when he was long in coming. It was marvelous to see how the chivalry in this aggressive musician was reducing him to subjection. It seemed a good opportunity to try their tastes. I put out thirty short strings and ribbons in a row on a balcony near. Fifteen were common strips, eight were gaudy strips, and seven were bright silk ribbons. Every other one in the row was a dull string. Biddy was the first to see the array of material. She flew down, looked over it, around it, left eye, right eye; then decided to let it alone. But Randy came closer; he was not unfamiliar with threads. He hopped this way, then that, pulled at a thread, started back, but came nearer, nibbled at one or two, then made a dart at a string, and bore it away. Next time Biddy came, and each bore off a string. They took only the dull ones, but after these were gone Biddy selected some of the brighter material, though even she did not venture on the gaudiest ribbons, and Randy would have no hand in bringing home any but the soberest and most stick-like materials. The nest was now half done. Randy once more ventured to carry in a stick, but a moment later it went whirling down to the pile below, with Biddy triumphantly gazing after it. Poor Randy! No toleration for his hobby—all those splendid sticks wasted. His mother had had a stick nest—a beautiful nest it was—but he was overruled. Nothing but straw now; then, not sticks, but softer material. He submitted—liberty had brought daily lessons of submission. He used to think that the barber shop was the whole world and himself the most important living being. But, of late, both of these ideas had been rudely shaken. Biddy found that his education had been sadly neglected in all useful matters, and in each new kind of material she had to instruct him anew.

RANDY DREW THE LINE AT FEATHER BEDS.
Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons.

When the nest was two-thirds finished Biddy, whose ideas were quite luxurious, began to carry in large, soft feathers. But now Randy thought that this was going too far. He must draw a line somewhere. He drew it at feather beds. His earliest cradle had had no such lining. He proceeded to bundle out the objectionable feather bedding, and Biddy, returning with a new load, was just in time to see the first lot float downward from the door to join the stick pile below. She fluttered after them, seized them in the air, and returned to meet her lord coming out of the door with more of the obnoxious plumes, and there they stood, glaring at each other, chattering their loudest, their mouths full of feathers, and their hearts full of indignation.

How is it that when it is a question of home furnishing we sympathize with the female? I felt that Biddy had first right, and in the end she got her way. First there was a stormy time in which quantities of feathers were carried in and out of the house, or wind-borne about the garden. Then there was a lull, and next day all the feathers were carried back to the nest. Just how they arranged the matter will never be known, but it is sure that Randy himself did the greater part of the work, and never stopped till the box was crammed with the largest and softest of feathers. During all this they were usually together, but one day Biddy went off and stayed for some time. Randy looked about, chirruped, got no answer, looked up, then down, and far below he saw the pile of sticks that he had toiled to bring. Those dear sticks, just like the home of his early days! Randy fluttered down. There was the curious forked one still. The temptation was irresistible. Randy picked it up and hurried to the nest, then in. It had always been a difficult twig to manage—that side-prong would catch at the door; but he had carried it so often now, that he knew how. After half a minute's delay inside, while he was placing it, I suppose, he came out again, looked perkily about, preened and shook himself, then sang his canary song from beginning to end several times, tried some new bars, and seemed extremely happy. When Biddy came with more feathers, he assiduously helped her to place them inside, and then the nest was finished. Two days later I got up to the nest and in it found one egg. The sparrows saw me go up, but did not fly chattering about my head, as do most birds. They flew away to a distance, and watched anxiously from the shelter of some chimneys.

The third day there was a great commotion in the box, a muffled scuffling and chattering, and once or twice a tail appeared at the door as though the owner were trying to back out. Then it seemed that something was being dragged about. At length the owner of the tail came out far enough to show that it was Biddy, but, apparently, she was pulled in again. Evidently a disgraceful family brawl was on. It was quite unaccountable, until finally Biddy struggled out of the door, dragging Randy's pet twig to throw it contemptuously on the ground below. She had discovered it in the bedding where he had hidden it; hence the row. But I do not see how she could drag it out when he was persisting. I suspect that he really weakened for the sake of peace. In the scuffle and general upset the egg—their first arrival—was unfortunately tumbled out with the stick, and fell down to lie below, in porcelain fragments, on a wet mellow background. The sparrows did not seem to trouble about the remains. Having dropped from the nest, it had dropped out of their world.—From Ernest Seton-Thompson's Lives of the Hunted. Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons.

An Electrical Fairy Tale.

Mr. L. Frank Baum, whose quaint and attractive books for children have won for him an enviable reputation, has excelled his former successes in his new story entitled The Master Key. It is "a glimpse into the future" tale, founded upon the mysteries of electricity and the optimism of its devotees. "It was written for boys, but others may read it," writes Mr. Baum in his humorous fashion.

Rob, the boy hero, is a typical young American with many boyish limitations, and very much interested in electricity. His father considers the fancy to be instructive as well as amusing and heartily encourages his son, providing him with all the electrical supplies necessary for his experiments. An attic room is fitted up for Rob's workshop, and thence a network of wires runs throughout the house. By accident, the amateur electrician touches a wire which turns the Master Key, and out of the unseen the Demon of electricity comes spluttering and flashing to do Rob's bidding. The lad has unwittingly discovered a secret which nature has hitherto kept locked in her bosom.

The Demon is, in truth, the slave of the Master Key and the servant of any one who is fortunate enough to touch it. Mr. Demon is disgruntled that the mysterious power has fallen into the hands of a boy, while in turn, Rob is frightened by his great responsibility. However, the Demon is forcibly resigned to the situation, and informs Rob that he will make him nine gifts to be presented in instalments of three a week.

The first is a box of tablets within each one of which are stored certain elements of electricity capable of nourishing a human body for a full day; the second is a little tube, an instrument of defense, emitting, when the button is pressed, an electric current which knocks a foe senseless without doing him serious injury, the last is an instrument resembling an open-faced watch provided with a leather strap which attaches the machine to the wrist, thus enabling the wearer, when he presses the button, to travel through the air at a mad rate of speed by electric propulsion.

The spluttering Being instructs Rob to amuse himself with these for a week, promising that at the end of seven days he will come again to the workshop with three more wonderful electric devices. The week Rob spends in testing the appliances is filled with excitement and nothing else, for the boy's brain is too young for him to put his toys to scientific uses. The second week, the Demon adds to Rob's treasures three presents, each more precious and important than those he has had before.

The Garment of Protection which renders its wearer's body invulnerable, is one of these. Another is an Automatic Record of Events, which shows the one who looks into the depths of the machine occurrences going on in the world, conveyed by vibratory currents even as they happen. The third is a pair of spectacles, in other words, the Character Marker. While covering the eyes, everyone whom the wearer meets is marked on the forehead with a letter indicating his or her character.

Armed with these new and wonderful possessions, Rob starts off on his second journey, and during his progress he puts his powers to better service than mere amusement. He serves King Edward; he encounters a man of science whom the Character Marker shows to be a villain; he saves the Republic of France; he gets into difficulties with the Turks and Tartars, and he rescues two shipwrecked mariners, besides having varied adventures too numerous to mention.

In the week he is gone, he travels all over the world, returning home on the appointed day to find his mother nearly dead with anxiety. When Rob meets the Demon again, he decides that as far as he is concerned, the electrical Being may be once more lost in oblivion. The Demon is aghast at his dismissal, but after some argument, he accepts his fate with the words:

"When mortal eyes next behold me they will be those of one fit to command my services! As for you, your days will be passed in obscurity and your name be unknown to fame. Good-bye—forever!" and with a flash of lightning he is gone.

Rob, having learned that he is not wise enough to be wise, leaves his workshop with a very light heart and the reflection:

"Some people might think I was a fool to give up those electrical inventions, but I'm one of those persons who know when they've got enough. It strikes me the fool is the fellow who can't learn a lesson. I've learned mine, all right. It's no fun being a century ahead of the times!"

This is only a brief outline of a story that is full of remarkable events and profitable teachings. Rob is a boy in every sense the word implies, and this up-to-date fairy tale is a most ingenious and original creation, far above the average book for children. Although it is written for boys, older readers will miss an opportunity for pleasure if they do not avail themselves of Mr. Baum's permission to read of the marvels revealed by touching The Master Key.

The volume is appropriately illustrated in color by F. Y. Cory, and is published by The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

ROB WAS SURROUNDED BY A GROUP OF NATIVES.
—From The Master Key. Copyright, The Bowen-Merrill Co.

Gifts for Christmas Giving.

In receiving gifts, there is an additional charm to most of us, in the fact that they are the work of our friends who have woven the loving thoughts of their hearts into the stitches, while making these outward tokens of their regard.

Except in the matter of sentiment, however, they cannot be considered economical, as the materials and time necessary for their preparation render them quite as expensive as if bought from the art stores.

To many women who have plenty of leisure, however, doing fancy work is a boon as it fills in hours which would, otherwise, hang heavy on their hands.

As long as cushions, pillow covers, doilies and other articles of table decoration are so essential to the furnishing of the house, there will be no difficulty in knowing what to give to your housekeeping friend. These articles may be as simple, or as expensive as you please and they will still find a welcome and appropriate place in the household economy of any woman.

Pattenburg work still retains its popularity for table and dresser scarfs, and for doilies and tray cloths. It is very effective and easily done, which will recommend it to amateur embroiderers. Silk embroidery, or fine linen simply edged with lace, are more expensive and always hold first place when a really elegant gift is desired.

A new idea, or rather a return to a very old one, is the darning of table sets with silk, upon a material where the long threads of the warp are raised above the surface, in alternate rows. The pattern is stamped on the material and worked with silk, in satin stitch, the entire space inside the pattern being darned with a contrasting color, or a different shade of the same color as the embroidery. The edge is finished with a scallop done in close buttonhole or the long and short stitch.

A fine, smooth piece of huck toweling can be used for this work, although the regular goods is of a softer weave.

A lovely set for the table consisting of a large center piece, twelve plate doilies and twelve tumbler doilies was recently shown. The pattern was a fleur-de-lis, at intervals around the outer edge. This was done in white silk and the darning with a pale green silk, the edge being button-holed with the white. Another in shades of red was very effective and beautiful.

Bullion Work.

The latest fad in rich embroidery is that of bullion work for covers, cushions and trimmings for gowns and coats. It is a work that requires the greatest care, as every stitch stands for itself and cannot be merged into the next one, as in silk work. Bullion is a tubular wire through which a needle can be passed, and is used only for the heaviest part of the work, the filling being done with coarse, gold-colored silk.

To do this work one needs a frame that can be adjusted with clamps, and if it can be screwed to a table so as to leave both hands free for the work, it is better. The bullion comes in skeins, and is cut into half, quarter and sixteenths of an inch lengths. It should be kept each length by itself in a box to prevent tangling, and so that each can be easily picked up as needed.

The silk used should also be laid in a case, and if beads or spangles are employed they should be placed in boxes, each color and kind by itself. Besides these will be needed coarse and fine needles, an emery cushion, a stiletto, scissors, thimble, number seventy thread for basting and a fine chamois skin for filling under the pattern to raise leaves and flowers.

A pansy pattern is very pretty and effective for a chair back and to make it, first baste the material to the frame with very fine stitches, stretching it as tight as a drum-head. Draw the pattern on heavy tissue paper and lay it on the material and over this baste pieces of the chamois, or fine felt, cut exactly to cover each part of the pattern. This basting must be done with perfect exactness and with stitches as small as for the finest applique work.

With the stiletto make a small hole in the material at the side of a flower, or leaf; draw an end of the bullion through this and fasten it with silk on the wrong side of the work. Holding the wire in the left hand, follow the edge of the pattern, couching the bullion at short intervals with the silk, putting the end through the same opening when the work is finished.

The centers of the flowers are made with the silk, all stitches radiating from the center. When completed, tear away the tissue paper and proceed with the next flower.

In making a leaf, let each line of the bullion start from the center and extend to the outer edge, following as far as possible the natural construction of the leaf itself.

Belts, collars and cuffs for gowns and coats are done in this work, giving the popular, Oriental finish to the plainest garment.

Other Things.

For the simpler and more easily made gifts there are bags of all kinds: for laundry, shoes, work, school, shopping and many other purposes. These are always pretty and useful and can be made at very little expense, of cretonne, denim, muslin or almost any material.

A shoe bag, holding but one pair of shoes or rubbers, is a pretty gift for a person to carry when they go from home for a short visit. It can be carried in the traveling bag, and hung in the closet of the room occupied by the visitor, thus enabling her to avoid the untidy appearance produced in a room or closet by leaving shoes on the floor. Pretty cretonne bound with braid or ribbon will make a dainty present of this kind.

For your friend who does much knitting in the way of shawls, or any large article, a work apron will be very acceptable, enabling her to keep her work always ready to be picked up in a moment of leisure and preventing the yarn from becoming soiled or tangled.

These aprons are made from one width of any kind of smooth, clean cloth. The bottom is turned up for one-third of the length of the apron, a shirr-string being run through the hem and a facing that is run across the apron one-third of the distance from the bottom. A ribbon run through a hem at the top fastens the apron around the waist when in use; when not in use the upper third of the garment is dropped into the pocket with the work and all laid away in a very small space.

Fancy aprons of muslin trimmed with lace, or of silk, are again becoming popular for afternoon wear at home, when my lady occupies herself with her sewing or fancy work, and these make very lovely gifts. Indeed, there is no limit to the home made articles the woman can make who is handy with her needle.

THREE GOOD RECIPES FOR HOLIDAY RECEPTIONS

Where something hot is served, the following is unsurpassed and is served with salted reception flakes:

Tomato Bouillon

Brown in butter, without scorching, one tablespoonful minced onion, one tablespoonful minced parsley, and one tablespoonful finely chopped, lean ham. To these add, when brown, four whole cloves, salt spoonful of paprica, one teaspoonful sugar, four whole cloves, six whole peppercorns, one teaspoonful cornstarch, one quart of tomatoes, and one pint of water. Let all boil for twenty minutes, strain and serve very hot. More water can be added if desired.

Grape Sherbet.

Boil together for ten minutes one pound of sugar and one quart of water; add, while hot, the grated, yellow rind of one lemon. When cool, strain, add the juice of one lemon, one pint of grape juice, and freeze. When frozen, remove the dasher from the freezing can and stir in the stiffly beaten white of an egg and one tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Cover the can, repack, and let it stand for an hour before using.

Grape Punch.

Boil together for five minutes, one pound of sugar and one quart of water, strain and set aside to cool. When cold, add ten drops each of rose and bitter almond flavoring, the juice of two oranges, one pint of grape juice, and one-half pint of preserved cherries, cut in halves. Mix thoroughly and turn over a block of ice in a punch bowl.

GATHERED TOGETHER.

Doing Good.

Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile.
We stay, at longest, but a little while.
Hasten we must, or we shall lose the chance
To give the gentle word, the kindly glance.
Be sweet and tender—that is doing good;
'Tis doing what no other good deed could.

If with dead works our lives we live and close,
We make no "desert blossom as the rose."
Oh, dead is any work we're doing here,
Unlighted by a smile or pitying tear.
—S. W. P. in Boston Transcript.

The Sanctity of Cats.

A Sunday school teacher in Carthage, Ill., has a class of little girls, and it is her custom to tell them each Sunday of one little incident that has happened in the week and request the children to quote a verse of scripture to illustrate the story. In this way she hopes to impress the usefulness of Biblical knowledge upon the little ones. One Sunday she told her class of a cruel boy who would catch cats and cut off their tails. "Now, can any little girl tell me of an appropriate verse?" she asked. There was a pause for a few moments, when one little girl arose and in a solemn voice said: "Whatsoever God has joined together let no man put asunder."—New York Tribune.

Table Decorations.

The fact that the daily use of flowers on the home table has grown to be almost universal among some classes of the American people, argues well for their appreciation of the aesthetics and the artistic in combination with the more material things of life. Flowers always exert a refining influence, and it is well to use them where this influence will be most effective among the younger portion of the family; and at no place about the house do the children seem to come into closer companionship than at the table. Martin Luther "knew whereof he spake" when he said that a plant in the window was powerful enough to keep the devil outside. Let the child come to the breakfast table and find himself face to face with a flower or a bit of "green things growing," and he will have a pleasant memory of the morning to carry with him throughout the day. The housewife who neglects to make use of flowers liberally in the daily administration of the affairs of the household, overlooks a most potent factor for good. Make it a rule always to have something on the table beside china and cut-glass and silver, to brighten it and make it more attractive than these things can. A few flowers, or a growing plant, will make the table of the poor man pleasanter than the rich man's is without them.

Banner Puzzler

Illinois. FOR NOV.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the successful introducer of steam navigation into Europe and was born in Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, April 7, 1767. After working three years as a stone mason, he was, in 1783, apprenticed to his uncle, a millwright. He was instructed in ship modelling at Borrowstouness, and completed his knowledge of mechanics with an engineer at Bell's Hill. In January, 1812, a small vessel, 40 ft. in length, called the Comet, built under his instructions, and with an engine built by himself, was launched on the Clyde with success—the first on European waters. (Five years previously, on October 3, 1807, Fulton had placed the first steamboat on the Hudson.) He died at Helensburgh, November 14, 1830, and a monument to his memory was erected at Douglass Point, on the Clyde.
CLEO DAVIS.

2.—TRIANGLE.

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X
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X O O O O X
X O O O O O X
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1.—A consonant.
2.—A personal pronoun.
3.—The atmosphere.
4.—A prominent feature of the face.
5.—The Mohammedan Bible.
6.—A sickening dose.
7.—To wipe out.
The upright and diagonal express my sentiments toward a certain jolly pupil for a recent list in the Column. I. U. C.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I wish to lay off a rectangular garden containing 2 acres, with a front of 30 feet on a certain road; how deep must I make it? U. B. SMART.

4.—CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in day, but not in night;
My second's in hearing, but not in sight;
My third is in 'crisp,' but not in new;
My fourth is in me, but not in you;
My fifth is in might, but not in right,
My sixth is in trouble, but not in fight;
My seventh's in cheery, but not in gay;
My eighth is in river but not in bay;
My whole is with us, once a year;
Bringing frost and snow and Christmas cheer.
BELLE BURRITT.

5.—QUERY.

Who was Sir John Mandeville? METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who said:
"I will not stultify my character for any reward on earth." W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of Nov. 28.

1.—Thomas Cartwright.
2.—Thanksgiving-Plymouth Rock.
3.—The Pil-grim-fat-hers.
4.—Mistress Priscilla Molines.
5.—Spenser wrote in The Faerie Queene:
"Then came the Autumne, all in yellow clad,
Laden with fruits that made him laugh, full glad
That he had banished hunger
Upon his head a wreath that was enroled
With ears of corne of every sort he bore,
And in his hand a sickle he did holde,
To reape the ripened fruit, the which the earth had yolde."

Chat.

Credit should have been given to Cleo Davis for the Thanksgiving list of puzzles, answered above.

Illi Nois, W. P. E., Marley Cranford and G. J. Stack were knocking for admittance when the Schoolmistress unlocked the 'Cademy this morning.

Mr. Stack sent for the solutions and expressed himself very grateful to the pupils who furnished them. Come in again whenever you need information; it is always to be had at The Blade.

Illi Nois, the Schoolmistress is very glad that it is "busy"-ness instead of sickness that has kept you "out of school." The mistake you mention comes from "too many cooks," i. e., the work passes through too many hands to always come out as it started.

Illi Nois claims the Banner for November, with W. P. E. second.

This statement is beginning to be stereotyped. Cannot some other pupil make an effort to at least gives these two a stimulant?

Love cannot flow into the heart until love flows out.
"In ourselves the sunshine dwells,
From ourselves the music swells;
By ourselves our life is fed
With sweet or bitter daily bread."

THE STORY OF THE LATE MRS. BROWN.

It is admitted that her name was not Brown. For obvious reasons it is not wise to mention names in such a case. For the facts of this life story are so common that any woman could relate them to some of her married friends, and probably might do so, if the name happened to fit. Therefore, a real story is printed under a wrong name.

When Mrs. Brown married she was what every one called a remarkably fine girl. She was the very picture of health. She knew nothing about headaches or nerves, but enjoyed life thoroughly—working or playing. Everybody called Brown a lucky man, and Brown thought so himself. After the first baby came,

Mrs. Brown began to feel tired sometimes at the end of the day. Then there came another little guest, and the mother used to feel tired before the end of the day came. She knew now that she had nerves, and also had learned the meaning of headache. About this time people used to speak of Mrs. Brown's falling off in looks. Her figure lost its graceful lines, her cheeks their rosy plumpness. Mr. Brown wasn't losing anything, by the way. He was putting on flesh, and showed in every way the comfortable ease of a man who has a good home and a good wife to manage it. Mr. Brown believed in large families. Every visit of the stork was to him a cause of happiness. No man could have been more proud of his family. He didn't realize either his own selfishness or his wife's sacrifices. If he had seen a true picture of his family life it would have shown him in a cart surrounded by a happy family and his wife in the shafts wearily, but willingly, drawing the heavy load. They got just one too many on the load at last, and after that the neighbors spoke of the *late* Mrs. Brown.

FAST-LIVING WOMEN.

It is not only the women who turn night into day and sacrifice health to pleasure who live fast. The wife and mother who in household duties and maternal cares exhausts vitality more rapidly than it can be supplied, is also living fast, and fast living does not mean long living. In a normal condition of health a woman is equal to all proper womanly obligations. She can guide the house and rear a family, and as a grandmother still show the signs of womanly beauty and strength. But so few women are normally healthy. Their vitality is often lessened by unhealthy drains, by disease of the delicate womanly organs, while the household cares increase as the family grows. Every child gets its strength from its mother. As a fact, the prospective mother should be relieved from every possible burden and anxiety, instead of which she carries the household burden to the last. Is it any wonder that under these circumstances her strength fails, and she breaks down under a load which physical weakness can no longer sustain?

The conditions of our life are such that women do not have, as a rule, fit opportunity for rest and recreation. The necessity, therefore, is apparent for some strength-preserving and strength-creating medicine to cure the diseases that weaken women and to strengthen them for the obligations of maternity. That medicine exists and has been the means of restoring thousands of weak and sick women to lasting health.

"I had poor health for nine years (ever since the birth of my child)," writes Mrs. Armintie Watkins, of Acme, Kanawha Co., W. Va. "Had female weakness; was very irregular and would suffer untold misery. When I wrote I had no idea that I would ever get well, but when your letter reached me I began to have hope. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines as directed and began to improve in strength. I was soon able to do the work for my family of six. I have recommended Dr. Pierce's medicines to a number of my friends, and they think there never were such medicines in the world. I think so myself. I took eight bottles, three of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of 'Pellets.'"

WOMEN LOSE CONFIDENCE

in medicines and doctors after they have been treated without benefit and taken medicines without cure. It is hard to persuade such women to make another trial, even of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, with the testimony of so many women to its cures. It is to such women, discouraged, sick, hopeless, that Dr. Pierce specially extends his offer of free consultation, by letter. Any sick woman is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"When I wrote to you in March, asking advice as to what to do for myself," says Mrs. Ella Reynolds, of Guffie, McLean Co., Ky., "I was expecting to become a mother in June, and was sick all the time. Had been sick for several months. Could not get anything to stay in my stomach, not even water. Had mishaps twice in six months, threatening all the time with this one. Had female weakness for several years. My hips, back and lower bowels hurt me all the time. Had numbness from my hips down. Had several hard cramping spells, and was not able to do any work at all. I received your answer in a few days, telling me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took three bottles, and before I had taken it a week I was better, and before I had taken it a month I was able to help do my work. On the 27th of May my baby was born, and I was only sick three hours, and had an easy time. The doctor said I got along nicely. We praise Dr. Pierce's medicine, for it has cured me. I am better now than I have been for thirteen years."

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

No matter how many medicines have been tried in vain, there's always a probability of a perfect cure for womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. For weak, run-down women it is the best of tonics and nervines, restoring health and strength.

A GIFT.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANARCHISTS.

Senator McComas Speaks for His Bill Against Them.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The announcement that Senator McComas (Md.) would inaugurate the discussion on the suppression of anarchy and anarchists filled the Senate galleries to-day with a goodly number of spectators. Before the routine business was taken up Mr. Hale (Me.) secured the adoption of a resolution that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be until next Monday. The heavy influx of petitions, bills, etc., continued, much time being taken in their formal reception.

Mr. McComas was then recognized in support of his bill introduced yesterday providing the death penalty for assaults upon the President, or for inciting, advising or procuring such assaults. The senator spoke of the dangerous spread of anarchy, President Carnot, Prime Minister Canovas, the Empress of Austria, King Humbert and President McKinley having been foully assassinated by anarchists within the last seven years. It was humiliating, he said, to consider the impotency of our federal laws to punish this fearful crime.

The senator spoke of the revolutionary propaganda under the guiding hand of Herr Most and the Nihilist Hartmann, and the formation since 1881 of anarchist groups. Congress must now legislate against this peril with courage, firmness, conservatism and prudence. The constitutional power of Congress to deal with the subject was discussed at length and supported by numerous references to supreme court decisions.

Mr. McComas further urged the exclusion and deportation of anarchists, the amendment of the immigration and naturalization laws, and the negotiation of treaties with foreign powers permitting the extradition of those charged with anarchistic offenses. In the course of his speech the senator argued that international comity called for action on our part to suppress the origin of plots in this country against foreign rulers.

Mr. McComas was accorded close attention throughout his remarks.

At the conclusion of Mr. McComas' speech Mr. Hoar (Mass.) took the floor and made some comments upon anarchy and anarchists. He said that all countries having lawful governments should secure an island in the sea which was to be occupied by no one but anarchists, by those who advocated the slaying of rulers and those resisting lawful government. It was impossible to control the beliefs and minds of men, but there was no reason why men who tried to overthrow all government, who wanted no government, should not be deported to a place where they could put their theories to test. Banishment from this country, he believed, to be a lawful punishment and should be enforced.

IRRIGATION BILL.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Hansbrough to-day re-introduced his irrigation bill of last session, with various amendments. It provides for the setting aside of the moneys derived from the sale of public lands in the arid and semi-arid regions of the United States and the collection of these moneys in a fund to be used for the reclamation of the arid lands.

TWO CANAL BILLS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Two bills looking to the construction of an isthmian canal via the Nicaragua route were introduced yesterday afternoon in the senate. The first of these was presented by Senator Morgan, and is as follows:

"That the President of the United States be, and is, hereby authorized to acquire from and conclude agreements with the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or either of them, for and in behalf of the United States, for the full control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary, of which to excavate, construct, govern, regulate, police and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean sea, via Lake Nicaragua to Breto, on the Pacific ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to secure the necessary rights, privileges and such control is hereby appointed out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appointed."

The other bill was introduced by Senator Perkins, and provides for a perpetual lease by the United States of the right of way across Nicaragua and Costa Rica and confers military police and sanitary police control of the canal route by the United States. It makes an appropriation of $120,000,000, of which sum $12,000,000 is to be expended annually. A non-partisan committee is to be appointed by the President to have charge of the canal, the members of the commission to be selected from different parts of the United States, and to be paid $10,000 salary each per year. This commission is to have its headquarters at Rivas, Nicaragua, with a branch office in Washington. The appointment of engineers also is authorized. It is further provided that the canal shall be of the dimensions recommended by the isthmian canal commission. The commission proposed is empowered to make all contracts and to supervise their performance, no contract to be legal until ratified by a majority of the commissioners. The commission is to report semi-annually to the President and to keep accurate accounts of its transactions. It is explicitly provided that no commissioner or employe shall be interested in any contract connected with the construction of the canal. The bill authorizes the President of the United States to make minor changes in the route adopted for the canal and the methods of its construction.

TWO MORE CAPTURED.

Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 9.—Clark and Barnes, two of the 26 convicts, who escaped from the Fort Leavenworth Federal prison November 7, arrived at the prison yesterday from Lawton, I. T., in the custody of Deputy Warden Lemon. Clark was one of the leaders of the mutiny and a reward was offered for his arrest. This capture leaves but seven convicts still at large.

DEWEY DENIES IT.

New York, Dec. 7.—The World this morning publishes a dispatch from Washington saying that Admiral Dewey has denied the statements published today that the Schley court had reached a decision and that Admiral Schley had been found guilty on five counts.

Major Van Tets, who is said to have been severely injured by a kick by Prince Henry, consort of Queen Wilhelmina, is reported dead, and light on recent events in Holland is now regarded as probable.

CANAL TREATY.

Full Text of the New Hay-Pauncefote Agreement.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty, providing for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which was sent to the senate yesterday, is as follows:

"The United States of America and his majesty, Edward the VII., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British dominions beyond the seas, King and Emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing the ('general principle') of neutralization established in article 8, of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States, John Hay, secretary of state of the United States of America; and his majesty, Edward VII., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British dominions beyond the seas, King and Emperor of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, who, having communicated to each other full powers which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1—The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the aforementioned convention of the 19th of April, 1850.

Construction of Canal.

"Article 2—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States either directly at its own cost or, by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

"Article three—The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th of October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez canal, that is to say:

"First—The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

"Second—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Third—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

Embarkation of Troops.

"Fourth—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or war-like materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"The provisions of this article shall apply to countries adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

"Fifth—The plant establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be parts thereof for the purposes of this treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

Article 4—It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

Ratification of Treaty.

"Article 5—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof.

"In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at Washington, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and one.

JOHN HAY.
"PAUNCEFOTE."

IT IS REPORTED FAVORABLY

Washington, Dec. 6.—The senate committe on foreign relations to-day voted to report favorably the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing for the construction of an isthmian canal.

The committee was in session for almost two hours, and went over in detail the provisions of the convention. No votes were cast against it, but it was criticised very sharply by Senators Money and Bacon, who found in it many of the objections which they urged against the old treaty. They took especial exception to the provision continuing in force the neutrality provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and also made objection to the clause specifically authorizing the United States to police the canal as placing a limitation upon the power of this country to absolutely control it. The contention was made that the effect of the treaty as sent to the senate would be to deprive the United States of the control of the canal in case of war. Especial attention was called to the provision in the preamble of the pending treaty reserving article 8, of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty from the repeal provision of the new treaty. The portion of this article of the old treaty to which especial objection was made, reads as follows:

"In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid governments shall approve of as just and equitable, and that the same canals or railways, being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other state which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford."

Senators Money and Bacon did not go to the extent of voting against the report of the treaty, and they acknowledge they are anxious to see it ratified because of their great desire to have the canal built. Still they insist that as it now stands it is very objectionable in case of the contingency of war.

Senator Frye presided over the meeting, and he authorized Senator Lodge to report the treaty to the Senate on Monday next in case there should be an executive session on that day.

It was also the sense of the committee that the consideration of the treaty should be pressed as speedily as possible in the Senate, some senators expressing the hope that action might be secured before the adjournment for the holidays. The committee also voted to recommend that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the treaty.

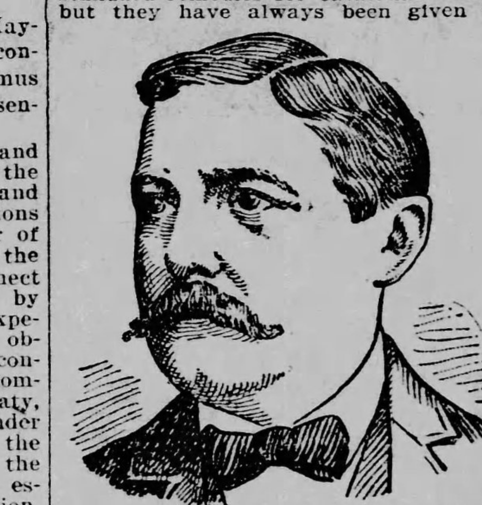
12 Silk Pillow Tops 1 Sateen Pillow Top 1 Cry Baby Rag Doll FREE

We have just completed arrangements with the Art Fabric Mills for the introduction of their beautiful Art Pillow Tops (two feet square) whereby you can obtain these popular goods without spending a cent of your own money. In this comfort-loving age there is scarcely a home without its cosy corner and divan, and accompanying nest of pillows. To introduce these artistic goods quickly, we will give absolutely Free, to any person who will sell only five boxes of our famous Cold and Indigestion Tablets at 25 cents a box, 12 beautiful miniature SILK PILLOW TOPS, all different designs, 1 SATEEN ART PILLOW TOP (like illustration) and 1 CRY BABY RAG DOLL. These pillow tops are printed on extra fine Silk finished Sateen, in beautiful oil colors that will not fade. They are works of art, and really equal in appearance fine oil paintings. Ladies will discover a dozen ways in which they can be used for decorative purposes. Write to-day and we will send the Tablets by mail postpaid. When sold send us the money ($1.25) and we will send the 12 PILLOW TOPS at once, all charges paid. We allow 30 days to dispose of the Tablets, but if you send us the money within one week after receiving them, we will send a CRY BABY DOLL, which will please and amuse the little folks, as an extra premium. Please remember you will get 12 SILK PILLOW TOPS, 1 SATEEN PILLOW TOP, and 1 CRY BABY DOLL, exactly as described, for selling only five boxes of Tablets at 25 cents a box. Do not miss this great opportunity, as it will be withdrawn as soon as the pillow tops are thoroughly introduced. Address,
NAT'L MEDICINE CO. Art Dept. 37 M, New Haven, Conn.

The Right Thing

A New Catarrh Cure Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given sep-



arately and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of hotel Griffon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

WANT STEAMER LINE.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The chamber of commerce of this city has appointed a committee to consider ways and means for encouraging a direct American line of steamers to the Philippines. The Treasury department has ruled that by the recent Philippine decision of the supreme court shipments may not be made to the islands in foreign bottoms, as it would be in violation of the statute providing that coastwise trade must be carried on in vessels of United States register under penalty of forfeiture of the shipment. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Occidental and Oriental steamship lines are thus debarred from handling Philippine shipments even though transferred to them from American ships at Asiatic ports.

In view of the supreme court decision, it is authoritatively reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will start a new line of steamers to ply between the Philippines, Hawaii and San Francisco. Capt. W. B. Seabury will start for the east next week for Newport News to bring out the first of the line, the steamer Corea, of 10,000 tons.

HALO OF HEVELIUS.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 7.—A remarkable meteorological observation, that will undoubtedly become historical in astronomy, was made here yesterday by Rev. Frederick Odenbach, S. J., professor of physics in St. Ignatius college. The observation was that of the great sun circle or halo of Hevelius, which has only been observed three times before, and probably never so perfect.

Preceding a period of low barometric pressure, halos are often noticed about the sun. The commonest of these halos is one that appears at a distance of 22 degrees from the sun. An outer halo, at a distance of 45 degrees is also occasionally noted. But the great halo of Hevelius, at a distance of 90 degrees, as observed by Prof. Odenbach, is a great rarity, and hundreds of years may pass before it is observed again. The inner circle of 22 degrees was complete, portions of the 46 degree circle were distinct, and the great circle of Hevelius was distinct for half its circumference.

MARCONI AT WORK.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 7.—William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, arrived here yesterday on the Allan line steamer Sardinian. He is accompanied by two asistants and brings two portable balloons which will be employed in suspending the wires used in making the experiment.

Mr. Marconi will probably select the signal hill overlooking St. Johns, which is topped with the Cabot memorial tower, and is 600 feet high, as a site for his station, instead of Cape Race, as previously reported. Mr. Marconi expects to transmit messages for 400 miles, reaching ships in midocean. He will spend three or four weeks in experimenting here. He will then proceed to Nantucket, where he will continue his tests.

The colonial government is affording Mr. Marconi every facility in his experiments.

M'LAURIN-TILLMAN

Exciting Colloquy in the Senate Following the Former's Speech.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Mr. McLaurin (S. C.) made a speech in the senate today defining his position in South Carolina and discussing the campaign in that state as well as his position regarding federal patronage in South Carolina and his relationship with it. He said the campaign against him has been one of calumny, vituperation and misrepresentation. As to the appointments in the state, he sought to have Democrats appointed and where this could not be accomplished, he tried to have such Republicans selected as would give satisfaction to the people. He did not want the crime of burning a postmaster repeated in his state.

Mr. McLaurin said the movement against him in the Democratic party was one to keep alive sectionalism. In speaking of his views on the tariff he said that Samuel J. Randall was a protectionist, Hancock said the tariff was a local issue and David B. Hill opposed the income tax, but none of them had been read out of the Democratic party.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The senate chamber was the scene of a highly dramatic episode yesterday when Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, challenged his colleague, Senator McLaurin, to resign on the spot in order, to use his own language, that they might be able "to wash their dirty linen at home." Mr. McLaurin did not take up the gage.

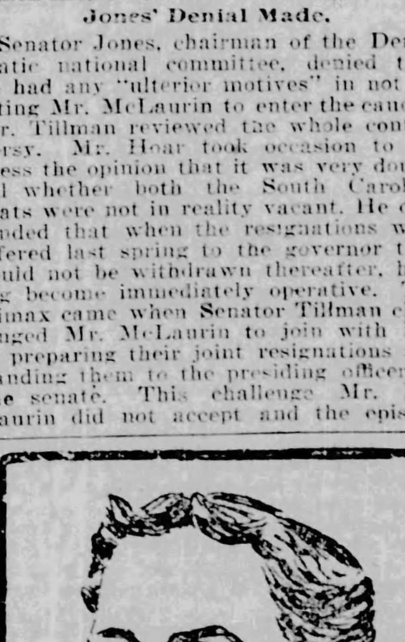
The incident was the direct sequel of the very bitter controversy which arose between the senators in South Carolina last spring. Mr. McLaurin arose to a question of personal privilege and proceeded to explain what he charged was a conspiracy to discredit him in his own state for acts and views which did not

SENATOR TILLMAN

meet the approval of certain Democratic leaders. He declared that he was being humiliated and according to public prints was to be excluded from the Democratic caucus because he had acted upon certain public issues in a way he considered was for the best interests of the country and the people of his state. He announced himself a believer in the old Democracy and after denouncing the new Democratic leaders who, he said, had brought destruction upon the party, declared that he could not be driven from his old allegiance into a party with which he did not care to affiliate.

Jones' Denial Made.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, denied that he had any "ulterior motives" in not inviting Mr. McLaurin to enter the caucus, Mr. Tillman reviewed the whole controversy. Mr. Hoar took occasion to express the opinion that it was very doubtful whether both the South Carolina seats were not in reality vacant. He contended that when the resignations were offered last spring to the governor they could not be withdrawn thereafter, having become immediately operative. The climax came when Senator Tillman challenged Mr. McLaurin to join with him in preparing their joint resignations and handing them to the presiding officer of the senate. This challenge Mr. McLaurin did not accept and the episode



SENATOR JOHN L. M'LAURIN.

was brought to an abrupt close by Senator Lodge moving an executive session.

Pen Up World's Anarchists.

Senator Hoar introduced the following resolution:

"That the President be requested, if he shall deem it practicable, to enter into negotiations with other civilized countries to the end that a convention may be made in accordance with the terms of which some island, or, if that cannot be done, some other suitable territory may be set apart to which under due precautions and after fair and proper trial persons found guilty of attempting or instigating or counseling the overthrow of all governments or of criminal attempts upon the life of chief magistrates or high officials of such governments, may be transported and to which they may be confined."

Lodge Presents Canal Treaty.

Senator Lodge presented to the senate in executive session the report of the committee on foreign relations recommending favorable action upon the Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty and gave notice that he would ask the senate to go into executive session for the consideration of the treaty, repeating the request each day until the senate should act upon it.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

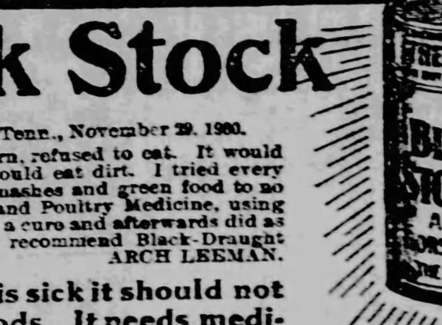
New York, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the London Times and the New York Times says the economic situation in the Danish West Indies is bad, owing to the fall in the price of sugar, but St. Thomas has an excellent harbor, which would be strategically and commercially valuable to the United States.

It is significant, says the correspondent, that in 1867 the United States offered for the two smallest islands nearly double the sum now offered for all three.

The Danish party, which is opposing the sale, pionts out that it would be unwise to sell the best harbor in the West Indies just when the isthmian canal is about to be built, but the majority of Danes have only agrarian interests and have therefore no special interest in retaining the islands.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

To Cure Sick Stock



Henderson's Cross Roads, Tenn., November 29, 1900.

This fall I had a hog which, when put on corn, refused to eat. It would not eat dainty morsels and the best slop but would eat dirt. I tried every known home remedy, such as soap, soda, bran mashes and green food to no effect. Finally I tried Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, using one and one-half small boxes, which effected a cure and afterwards did as well or better than the others. I can highly recommend Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. ARCH LEEMAN.

When an animal or a fowl is sick it should not be stuffed with cheap stock foods. It needs medicine the same as a sick person. Weak stomachs and irregular bowels and torpid livers are not in shape to take care of unpalatable food. But Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine strengthens the stomach, regulates the bowels and stirs up the torpid liver so that digestion goes on naturally and easily. Strong stomachs digest food properly and assimilate it thoroughly. Stock and poultry that is given Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine occasionally, gets fat on less food than lean, unhealthy stock consumes. This is a great consideration for any stock or poultry raiser. Nearly every prominent breeder in America now uses Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine regularly.

If your dealer does not keep it send 25c to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound, air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10-pound can costs $1.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address manufacturers.

WILHELMINA.

Domestic Troubles of Holland's Pretty Little Queen.

London, Dec. 7.—The domestic infelicities of European royalties have never come so prominently before the public as have to-day the difficulties of Queen Wilhelminia of the Netherlands, the dramatic circumstances of which form one of the chief topics of conversation. The romantic halo surrounding the young queen and the keen interest taken in her marriage only help to accentuate public curiosity and sympathy. Moreover, it is realized that Holland's scandal may have grave political consequences for Europe, and hence its developments are followed closely by statesmen. While those best fitted to judge incline to the belief that it will all blow over for the present, there are grave apprehensions for the future.

From a personal point of view England is more deeply concerned in the scandal going on in Hesse, where one of Queen Victoria's granddaughters is on the verge of separation from her husband. This youthful marriage—the grand duchess of Hesse was only 18 when she exchanged her British for a continental title—has proved to be one of the most unsatisfactory among all the royal matches, and the climax, it is believed, would have been reached ere this had it not been for the late Queen Victoria's imperious influence. The Duke of Edinburgh's other daughter, the Crown Princess of Roumania, according to common report, also leads a none-too-happy marital existence, though recent rumors of an open rupture are met with strenuous official denial. However, no one in England would be surprised to hear that she is figuring in a role similar to that of her sister, the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Then there are scandals going on in the courts of Belgrade and Lisbon, but these have been so long before the public eye as to need no comment.

New York, Dec. 7.—Prince Henry has not appeared in public since the recent disclosures in regard to the domestic troubles in the court of the Netherlands. If he did, he would certainly be mobbed, says the correspondent of the World at The Hague. His picture has been withdrawn from the Kinemetograph exhibitions in the music halls throughout Holland, owing to the fiery demonstrations of anger it provoked.

The first printed accusations against Prince Henry appeared in the Rhenish Press, bordering the Dutch frontier. He was charged bluntly with neglect and drunkenness. Homeric carousals are still kept up, traditional in the German military set of junior officers, with whom Prince Henry graduated and saw service. They think it attests their manhood to get helplessly drunk at dinner, and the German newspapers accuse Queen Wilhelmina's husband of frequently observing this genial custom after his marriage.

The young queen, heretofore the pink of active, graceful, robust womanhood, now looks shockingly bad. It is said she shuts herself alone for hours together in her apartments when it is believed she passes the time crying over her troubles, but no one has ever seen her cry in public. Her pride is overmastering. Those who are acquainted with her character and temperament declare that she will never to give her husband, and will not long endure her present position.

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.—With the view of allaying public indignation and excitement, semi-official intimations have been circulated to the effect that Queen Wilhelmina has forgiven her husband, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the suggestion being that the public ought to follow suit.

Since Prince Henry returned to Het Loo December 2, the queen and he have been dining together and gradually resuming normal relations. Yesterday they walked together, and afterward drove in the castle park. The relations between Prince Henry and the members of the court are, however, very strained. The former cordiality has been replaced by an attitude of frigid politeness on the part of the prince consort, and apparently the gentlemen of the court are equally indisposed to gloss over recent occurrences.

NEW PRINCE OF WALES.

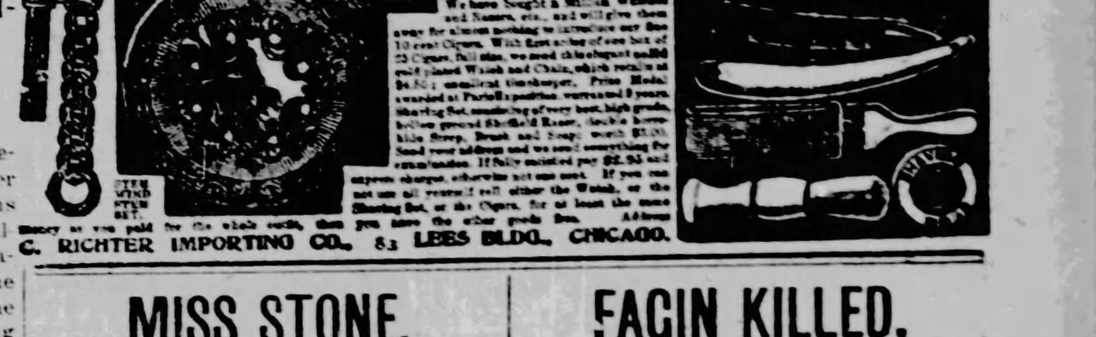
London, Dec. 7.—The evolution of the Prince of Wales from a sailor into an orator, causes more comment and satisfaction than any event of the week. His guild hall speech was perfectly free from that platitudinous element usually noticeable in royal utterances in England. His declaration that the old country must wake up, if it wanted to hold its own, almost took his hearers' breath away, but it has produced in all sections of the press praise quite untainted by servility. It is probable that the Prince was not entirely responsible for the construction of the speech, as he used copious notes. Yet his delivery, his earnestness and willingness to commit himself to such sentiments have raised him higher in the estimation of the people than any previous action. Indeed, several of the papers declared that the elocution of Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain fell quite flat after the Prince of Wales' effort. "Unquestionably the best speech delivered at the breakfast," is the Spectator's comment.

IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Dec. 9.—The unveiling of a statue at Heisingborg to Count Magnus von Stenbock, who saved Sweden in 1710 by repelling the invasion of the Danes, has led to a curious situation.

King Oscar and the trades unions are arrayed against the remainder of the people. The king, holding that only royal personages are entitled to equestrian statues, refused to perform the ceremony. The trades unions returned the invitations, declining to commemorate bloodshed.

The chief socialist organs blame the unions for their unpatriotic attitude. The press generally says that both demonstrants should be ashamed of being found in each other's company.



C. RICHTER IMPORTING CO., 83 LEES BLDG., CHICAGO.

MISS STONE.

Conflicting Stories Concerning the Captive and Mme. Tsilka.

New York, Dec. 9.—Rev. Henry Haskell, D. D., superintendent of the American board of foreign missions,' station at Samakov, Bulgaria, cables the following to the World concerning the possible fate of Miss Stone, the kidnaped missionary, and her companion:

"Considerable confirmation of the report that Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mrs. Tsilka are dead comes from Salonica, but nothing positive is yet known.

"Our (American board of foreign missions) messengers have not returned. Their delay is intelligible, for traveling over mountains covered with snow is difficult, while the brigands are now more than ever hard to get into communication with.

"We still hope that the report that the captives are dead may be only a ruse of the brigands to prevent being pursued."

Sofia, Dec. 9.—According to information received from Salonica, Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Tsilka, her companion, are concealed in the vicinity of R'lo (about five miles south of Dubnitza, in Bulgarian territory). The news was brought by a Macedonian, who left there December 1, and who furnished precise information regarding the hiding places and the names of the agents supplying food for the brigands and their captives. It is understood that the information is considered reliable enough to justify the American officials in Turkey dispatching emissaries to treat with the brigands, and that application has already been made to the Turkish government for the free passage of the emissaries across the Turkish frontier which is vigilantly guarded by troops stationed at every hundred yards.

Vienna, Dec. 9.—It is said here that the man named Halju, who was arrested at Sofia, December 7, and alleged to be the assassin of ex-Premier Stambuloff, had a hand in the kidnapping of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary.

BOERS IN FORCE.

British Will Maintain Continuous Operations in the Warring Districts.

London, Dec. 10.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, December 9, reports that the result of the week's work is 31 Boers killed, 17 wounded, 352 made prisoners, 35 surrendered and quantities of supplies captured.

By advancing the line of block-houses in the eastern part of the Transvaal Lord Kitchener is now able, for the first time, to carry out systematic and continuous operations in the vicinity of Ermelo, Bethel and Carolina.

Columns have cleared the southeastern districts of the Orange River Colony and are now operating northward of the Thabanshu line.

The Boers are still in force in the extreme west of Cape Colony. They are there commanded by Maritz, who recently attacked Tontelboschkop. The Boers were driven off and Maritz was severely wounded.

KITCHENER WILL HANG ON.

London, Dec. 7.—A letter, just received from an officer in South Africa, says that a subaltern drew a caricature of Lord Kitchener as Rip Van Winkle leading a centenarian soldier up a kopje. A staff officer showed it to Kitchener and the chief gave one of his grim smiles and said:

"It is an ugly prophecy, but, if necessary, we will hang on here until we are that age. Our duty is to win, and we will."

The subaltern was paralyzed with terror until assured that Kitchener had not asked for the artist's name.

Paris Is Auto Mad.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The fourth international Automobile Cycle and Sports Exposition opened in the Grand Palais today, and will continue until Christmas. The exhibition comprises an elaborate display of various styles of automobiles, motocycles, materials, parts and accessories. Races and other competitions will take place during the continuance of the show.

Japan's Financial Scheme.

London, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the Times from Tokio says that the Japanese government has convoked a meeting of the commissioners for the purpose of establishing a "Credit Mobilier," with a capital of 10,000,000 yen (about $5,000,000), upon which a dividend of 5 per cent is guaranteed for five years.

M. Soyeda, president of the Bank of Formosa, is to be appointed president of the "Credit Mobilier."

A Speck of War.

London, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company for Allahabad, India, says that General Dening's column from Jandola has been raiding the Mahsud villages in Waziristan, and has had ten men killed and sixteen wounded.

FAGIN KILLED.

A Negro Deserter From Americans Who Became an Insurgent Leader.

Manila, Dec. 9.—Native scouts from Bongabon, Province of Nueva Ecija, have killed the American negro, David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth (colored) infantry who, for more than two years, has been leading Filipinos against American troops. The native scouts decapitated their prisoner. The man's head, however, was recognized as that of Fagin's. They also secured his commission in the insurgent army. Fagin had on one of his fingers the class ring of Lieutenant Frederick W. Altstaetter, of the engineers, who was captured by Filipinos, supposedly under the command of Fagin himself, October 28, 1900.

Fagin has been reported killed upon several occasions. The authorities are satisfied that former statements of his death were erroneous, and that he has now been killed.

A military commission has sentenced the Filipino general, Isidores Torres, to be hanged, after finding him guilty of ordering the assassination of Corporal Fieldner, of the Twelfth infantry, at Malolos, Province of Bulacan, last October. The sentence of the commission has been disapproved by General Chaffee, who finds that the commission had reasonable grounds to doubt whether General Torres personally ordered the assassination of the American soldiers. General Chaffee thinks that the high rank held by Torres in the insurgent army would have been sufficient to prevent such unmilitary action on his part.

CHOPPED TO PIECES.

White Sulphur Springs, Mont., Dec. 9.—The fate of George Hayes and a party of three prospectors, who left here to prospect in the Philippines in 1899, has been revealed in a letter just received in the city. The party has been missing since March, 1900, and every effort to locate the miners has been futile up to this time.

Rev. J. C. Lenhart, formerly a minister at Hawaii, residing at Manila, was induced by friends of the missing men to take up the search. Diligent inquiry on his part disclosed the fact that the party, disregarding the warnings of the military authorities not to venture beyond their lines of defense, had gone into the mountains of Central Luzon. Later, the bodies of the four men were found literally chopped to pieces by the bolomen. The heads and arms were severed from the bodies, and the bodies were otherwise horribly mutilated.

Hayes and James Brown were identified by papers they had upon their persons.

FILIPINO SCHOOLS.

Manila, Dec. 9.—Superintendent Atkinson, of the public schools of the archipelago, has written a letter to Pedro Paterno, the Filipino politician, saying instructions have been given to every school throughout the islands to celebrate annually the birthday of Jose Rizal, the Filipino patriot who was executed by the Spaniards. The life and history of Rizal will be recited in the schools on this day.

Paterno, in a manifesto, has asked for contributions from the scholars, their parents and their teachers to be devoted to constructing the proposed monument to Rizal's memory. Paterno concludes his manifesto by saying:

"If Rizal, the Filipino Washington, were alive, he would help all Filipino children to gain an education."

PHILIPPINE TOBACCO.

London, Dec. 5.—The Financier to-day says:

"A combine is being effected among the tobacco growers of the Philippine islands with a capital of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000. The scheme is being carried on in London under the auspices of the Rothschilds, who, through their Spanish investments, have large interests in the Philippines."

The paper adds:

"The contracts and concessions were obtained through some of the American peace delegates who, in typically Yankee fashion, have managed to combine private and official business."

London, Dec. 6.—The editor of the Financier re-asserted this morning the correctness of the report regarding the organization of a combination of tobacco growers in the Philippine islands, printed December 4, in the Financier, adding that he was sure the project would go through and that he had positive information that the Rothschilds were interested in it. He gave a representative of the Associated Press the following signed statement:

"Office of the Financier and Bullionist,
"Wool Exchange, London Exchange.
"We have given no denials of our published statement regarding a Philippine tobacco combine. (Signed.)
"Editor Financier and Bullionist."

Affair at Tien Tsin.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The official report of the affair at Tien Tsin between a company of Punjab infantry and German troops, says that an Indian soldier ran amuck, invaded the German commissariat quarters, shot and fatally wounded a quartermaster and wounded three other men severely, whereupon he was shot down by a German sentry.

NICARAGUA SIGNS TREATY LEASING CANAL STRIP

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 10.—(via Galveston.)—Dr. Fernando Sanchez, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, and William L. Merry, United States minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, signed a treaty yesterday by which Nicaragua agrees to lease a section of Nicaraguan territory six miles wide, which includes the route of the Nicaragua canal, to the United States perpetually.

CHAFFEE'S REPORT.

Great Activity in the Introduction of Bills in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The war department has made public the first annual report of Major General Adna R. Chaffee, military governor of the Philippine Islands. Gen. Chaffee sums up the situation in the Philippines from a military point of view by stating that the provinces of Batangas and Laguna in Luzon, and the islands of Samar, Mindoro, Cebu and Bohol constitute the area now disturbed by any embodied force of insurgents. He says that to the physical character of the country, to the nature of the warfare of the rebels, who are amigo and foe in th selfsame hour, to the humanity of the troops, which is taken advantage of by the rebels and the inhabitants who sympathize with them, and to the fear of assassination on the part of friendly disposed, if they give information to the American forces, is due the prolongation of the guerilla warfare.

Commenting upon the plan of gradually replacing military with civil administration, Gen. Chaffee says:

"The withdrawal of interference with civil affairs does not contemplate withdrawal of the troops from their stations to any considerable extent; on the contrary, this should not be done hastily, and when undertaken should be gradual and more in the nature of concentration than reduction of force or abandonment of any considerable area of territory." He therefore recommends that there be no further material reduction of troops before January.

Crazy Snake, of the Creek Indian Nation, in Indian Territory, and others of his faction, reached here to-day, and called at the White House and the Interior department. They failed to see the President. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, advised them to return home. Crazy Snake and his followers made serious trouble at the agency some months ago. They are here in an effort to secure the continuance of the old tribal relations which have been superseded.

The proposition of Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, for a congressional investigation of the right of Louisiana members of congress to hold their seats, drew a rejoinder from Representative Fleming, of Georgia, who presented resolution for the investigation of the right of Massachusetts members of congress to hold their seats. Mr. Moody's resolution asserted that a certain class of voters were disfranchised in Louisiana, thus invalidating the election of Louisiana representatives.

Several anti-trust measures were presented to the house yesterday. One of them, by Mr. Ball, of Texas, proposes the appointment of a special committee of nine representatives to report an anti-trust bill.

Representative Gardiner, of New Jersey, has introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the state department to purchase the Danish West Indies, and appropriating $1,000,000 for that purpose. The resolution refers to the desirability of American ownership of these islands under the Monroe doctrine.

Representative Kahn, who represents the San Francisco district, containing the Chinese quarter, in which some 30,000 Chinese reside, introduced a Chinese exclusion law. It defines strictly the status of those who by treaty have a right to enter the country, excluding all except Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants, travelers and returning laborers. In each of these excepted cases a section is devoted to the rigid identification and specification.

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, has introduced a bill for an amendment to the appointment act so that the membership of the house of representatives will be 372. The representation is based on the vote cast instead of population. It reduces the representation in the Southern states, and makes increases in Northern states.

Representative Tayler, of Ohio, introduced a bill to pension Mrs. McKinley at the rate of $5,000 a year, beginning September 14, 1901, the date of the death of the late President.

Representative Brownlow reintroduced in the house the bill of the last congress for the creation of a park in the Southern Apalachian mountains. The bill provides that the park shall be called the McKinley Memorial Park, and shall contain 4,000,000 acres.

The President has appointed three delegates to represent the United States at the ninth international congress of engineers to be held at Dusseldorf, Germany, in June next. They are Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Raymond, corps of Engineers; Major B. M. Harrod, civil member of the Mississippi river commission and Mr. John Bogart, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and formerly chief engineer of New York.

Major General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, who intended to leave for Havana, has decided to remain here until Monday. He is in daily conference with officials of the administration and members of both branches of congress.

THE YEAR'S COINAGE.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The report of George E. Roberts, director of the mint, upon the operations of the mint service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, has been completed. The coinage of the mints during the fiscal year amounted to 176,999,132 pieces, of the value of $136,340,781. Of this $99,065,715 was in gold, $24,298,850 was in silver dollars, $10,966,648 was in fractional silver and $2,009,568 was in minor coin. There also were coined at the Philadelphia mint 225,000 gold pieces of the value of $349,014 for the government of Costa Rica.

The coinage of silver dollars during the year was wholly from the stock of bullion accumulated under the act of July 14, 1890. The amount of this bullion on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was 85,268,054 standard ounces and at the end of the year 52,562,927 standard ounces. The coinage of this bullion has been accelerated to enable the treasury to retire the treasury notes issued in its purchase, and at the same time supply the pressing demand which has existed throughout the year for the small denominations of money required in retail trade.

TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Senator Penrose has introduced in the senate a bill for the regulation of immigration prepared by himself and the commissioner general of immigration which looks to a general revision of the laws upon this question. The measure provides for a duty of $3 per head on all persons coming into the United States from foreign countries except those who are citizens of this country or of Canada or Mexico, the fund to be thus raised to be applied to the payment of the expenses incident to the regulation of immigration. The bill excludes all idiot, paupers and persons liable to became a public charge and those afflicted with loathsome or contagious diseases. It prohibits assistance in the matter of passage and provides heavy penalties for the importation of women for immoral purposes. Steamship companies are prohibited under heavy penalty from advertising for foreign business.

SHIPPING BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Introduced by Senator Frye.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Senator Frye today introduced the new ship subsidy bill. It differs in form from the subsidy bill of the past two sessions. It is divided into four titles and fifteen sections.

The sections under the title "Ocean Mail Steamships" are devoted to amendments to the ocean mail act of 1891. The postmaster general is required to consider the national defense and the maritime interests of the United States, as well as postal interests, in providing for the transportation of American ocean mails.

The present limit of ocean mail contracts, ten years, is increased to fifteen years. The Frye bill provides seven distinct classes with a rate of $6 to twenty-knot steamers, increasing from 8,000 to 10,000 tons the minimum size; $3 for sixteen-knot steamers, providing the size is increased from 5,000 tons, the present minimum, to 8,000 tons. The proposed maximum mail rates per gross ton per hundred nautical miles are: Over 10,000 tons, 20-knots, 2.7 cents; 19-knots, 2.5 cents.

Over 5,000 tons—18 knots, 2.3 cents; 17 knots, 2.1 cents; 16 knots, 1.9 cents; 15 knots, 1.7 cents.

Over 2,000 tons—14 knots, 1.5 cents.

Rates for mail steamers to the West Indies, Central America and Mexico cannot exceed 70 per cent of the maximum rates.

The second title, "general subsidy," contains the general subsidy for all vessels, steam or sail, which are not under mail contracts. This general subsidy is uniform, one cent per gross ton per 100 nautical miles for not exceeding sixteen entries in one year.

To promote the building of new ocean vessels an additional allowance of one-fourth of a cent per gross ton is made for five years.

Any vessel to receive the general subsidy must carry mails, if required, and must train in seamanship one American youth for each 1,000 tons, the vessel to be at the service of the government if required for defense.

Any vessel, to receive subsidy, must be class A1 and at least one-fourth of the crew must be American.

The bill provides an annual bounty of $2 a ton for deep sea fishing vessels and of $1 a month for American citizens when engaged in deep sea fisheries; that a vessel shall receive only one form of subsidy and that a vessel which has received a subsidy shall not be sold to a foreigner except by consent of the secretary of the treasury.

The bill does not provide American registry for foreign ships owned by Americans.

Would-Be Assassins.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) presented a joint resolution authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with civilized nations for the purpose of confining persons attempting the lives of chief magistrates.

Miscellaneous Business.

After the usual preliminary business in the senate to-day, which included the presentation of numerous petitions, memorial bills and joint resolutions, Mr. Gallagher (Pa.) asked for a reprint of the document relating to ecclesiastical holdings in the Philippines. He said there was a great public demand for this publication. The reprint was ordered.

ISTHMIAN COMMISSION.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The report of the isthmian canal commission was sent to congress to-day. The commission, as anticipated several weeks ago, favors the Nicaragua route and makes an estimate of $189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is $144,233,358, but, the report says, it would cost $109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission values the work done at $40,000,000.

The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side.

With adequate force and plant the commission estimate that the Nicaragua canal can be completed in six years, exclusive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated to complete the Panama canal. The total length of the Nicaragua route is 183.66 miles and the Panama route 49.09 miles. The estimated cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua canal annually is $1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama canal. The estimated time for a deep draught vessel to pass through the Panama canal is 12 hours and through Nicaragua canal 33 hours.

The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the gulf ports the advantage is two days, and for most of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific one day. The Nicaragua route is said to be better for sailing vessels on account of favoring winds. Hygienic conditions also favor Nicaragua. The commission says the United States should acquire control of a strip of territory ten miles wide from sea to sea through which to build the canal.

The consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be obtained to construct the canal, but the report says this can easily be secured. The concessions granted by the Colombian government to the Panama Canal company have many years to run and new concessions cannot be granted the United States.

The report concludes as follows: "After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the commission the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the new Panama Canal company, this commission is of the opinion that the most practical and feasible route for an isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States is that known as the Nicaragua route."

PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY.

Washington, Dec. 6.—"The Territory of Jefferson" is provided for in a bill introduced in the house by Representative Mason, of Tennessee. This new territory is to be constituted out of the area of the United States now known as the Indian territory, and is to have a territorial form of government if the bill becomes a law. None of the rights of the Indians is to be affected by the new territory.

Pacific Cable Bill.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Hale today re-introduced the Pacific cable bill as it passed at the last session of congress. It provides for the construction by the government of a cable from the western coast of the United States to Hawaii.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

WILL BE RATIFIED.

No Doubt the New Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Has a Majority.

Washington, Dec. 9.—There is no longer any doubt that the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be ratified. Discussion will begin in the Senate to-day, but it will not be rushed through with an appearance of haste. Its friends in the Senate are prepared to discuss it as long as any senator exhibits a desire to talk about it. It may be ratified before the holidays, but there is a fair prospect that ratification will be delayed until after that period. Republican senators, with possibly one exception, are going to vote for it finally, and in addition a number of Democrats have signified their intention to do likewise. These Democrats include Senator Turner of Washington, Senators Daniel and Martin of Virginia, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Senators Mallory and Taliaferro of Florida, Senators McEnery and Foster of Louisiana, Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, and Senator Teller of Colorado. The solid Republican vote would be enough to insure ratification.

Some senators who fought the original treaty because of its obvious imperfections do not like the present treaty and will delay its ratification. Senator Bard, of California says it is an insult to the Senate; that it is the old treaty in a new dress, with one or two good features of the old treaty eliminated. Other Republican senators believe that the only kind of a treaty which the United States should enter into with Great Britain would be one of four lines, or less, setting forth that the Clayton-Bulwer convention is abrogated. These senators will insist upon picking flaws in the new convention. It is their purpose to point out its weak and undesirable provisions. Like Senator Bard, they will not vote against its ratification, because they do not want to put further obstables in the way of passing the Nicaragua canal bill. Nevertheless they do not like the treaty and are sorry that it has been accepted by President Roosevelt. The debate will cover every phase of the isthmian canal situation and promises to be highly interesting, although it will be conducted behind closed doors in executive session.

AFTER MACLAY.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Representative Williams, of Mississippi, introduced the following resolution proposing a committee of inquiry:

"Whereas, One E. S. Maclay has written a 'History of the Navy of the United States' which was adopted for use at the naval academy at Annapolis, and

"Whereas, in said history said E. S. Maclay denounces Rear Admiral Schley as a liar and a coward, and

"Whereas, Said Maclay is reported to have alleged that the proof sheets containing these charges were submitted to one Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation of the navy department, and approved and acquiesced in by him, and

"Whereas, Said Maclay is reported to have alleged that proofs were submitted to Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, of the United States navy and approved and acquiesced in by him, and

"Whereas, Said Maclay was, at the time of the writing of the said history and is now, in the employ of the navy department of the United States, notwithstanding the scurrilous character of the charges made by him in said history and

"Whereas, Said facts disclose a state of things subversive of honorable conduct and consideration among officers of the navy and employes of the navy department; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, that a committee be appointed by the speaker for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the house of representatives the truth or falsity of the said statements as made by said Maclay, the truth or falsity of the allegations that the proof sheets were submitted to and acquiesced in by said Capt. Crowninshield and the said Rear Admiral Sampson, and to recommend to the house of representatives the course of action to be pursued by the house in consequence of the ascertainment of fact to be made by the said committee."

PHILIPPINE TARIFF

Washington, Dec. 9.—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, to-day presented to his Republican colleagues of the committee a revenue tariff bill for the Philippines, which he had drawn to meet the conditions of the recent supreme court decision. The Republican members of the committee met at 10:30 o'clock this morning to begin the discussion of the general subject. The meeting was executive, and was preliminary to a full meeting of the committee to-morrow when a Philippine tariff measure will be submitted to the Democratic members and be voted upon.

The Payne bill is quite brief with two main features, viz., applying the Dingley law as against Philippine exports to this country, and applying the Philippine commission's tariff schedule to goods entering the Philippines. A further section grants a rebate of customs tax on goods which have paid an internal revenue tax in this country. There is no proviso in the measure that it shall be temporary, so that the rates if imposed will be applicable until Congress otherwise acted.

OUR NAVY YARDS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The rapid growth of the navy is the plea set up by Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, to justify the submission of estimates for the maintenance of navy yards and stations and improvements aggregating $21,526,359. He admits that these estimates are much beyond the limit supposed probable when the current appropriations were made, but declares that all works named are considered necessary.

The estimates for the various navy yards are as follows:

Portsmouth, N. H., $1,947,575 (this includes $500,000 for a new floating drydock); Boston, $1,570,000; naval coal depot, Rhode Island, $200,000; naval station, New London, $51,000; New York, $3,475,000; League Island, $741,300; Washington, $622,000; Norfolk, $1,811,000; Charleston, $1,050,000; Key West, $95,000; Pensacola, $995,800; Algiers, La., $359,000; Mare Island, $888,700; Puget Sound, $1,169,500; San Juan, $2,813,000; Tutuila, $108,000; Cavite, $881,000; Olongapo, $1,443,000; Guam, $12,300. In addition to these the report asks an appropriation of $1,050,000 to complete the four drydocks at Portsmouth, Boston, League Island and Mare Island.

Mgr. Sbarretti has been ordered to the Philippines by the Roman Catholic church to compose the vexations growing out of the relations of the friars with the United States.

MRS. STANFORD.

She Practically Conveyed Thirty Millions of Dollars to Educational Institution.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—The deed of gift executed by Mrs. Stanford conveying property, valued at from $28,000,000 to $30,000,000, to the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, does not affect her control of that institution during her lifetime. The total of her endowment is said to be three times greater than was ever before given by one individual to educational purposes in the history of the world.

The various gifts to the university are enumerated as follows: Interest bearing stocks and bonds of the highest class, conservatively appraised at $18,000,000, and mostly bought with the following estimated possessions of two years ago: 285,000 shares Southern Pacific stock at $40 a share, $11,400,000; 10,000 shares Central Pacific stock at $25 a shore, $250,000; 10,000 shares Central Pacific stock at $57 a shore, $570,000; Market Street railway stock, $1,500,000; one-fourth interest in Pacific Improvement company, $7,000,000; total, $20,720,000.

Real estate in 26 counties, aggregating about 100,000 acres of land, valued at $12,000,000; Vina ranch, Tehama county, 55,000 acres, enormous brandy and agricultural place; Gridley ranch, Butte county, 22,000 acres, largest wheat ranch in the world; Palo Alto ranch, Santa Clara county, 9,000 acres, famous stock farm; Stanford mansion, Nob Hill, San Francisco; Stanford residence, Sacramento, and extensive tracts of real estate in seventeen other counties of the state.

Since the university first opened its doors, Oct. 1, 1891, after being legally founded in May, 1887, it has received about 4,000 matriculated students from all parts of the world and has conferred degrees upon 1,200. The group of buildings, all in soft yellow sandstone, with red tile roofs, has steadily grown and is still growing, and a large campus settlement has developed with beautiful residences, and a neighboring town of Palo Alto has sprung up with a population of 1,600. Instruction at the university is free.

IN OKLAHOMA.

Roosevelt Placed Governor Ferguson on His Honor.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 10.—Although declining to make any address upon assuming the office of governor, Governor Ferguson gave out the following:

"The dispatches from Washington were true, that a policy had been outlined by the President and secretary as to the administration of affairs of the governor's office. This plan, however, is not to be made public at this time. It is along business lines entirely and has naught to do with politics, unless it should come to a place where business and politics might collide.

"President Roosevelt told me," continued the governor, that my appointment came wholly without political entanglement; that I was responsible to no man in the territory for my appointment; that it was made at the personal request of the secretary, and that he expected me to keep my administration free from political entanglements. 'Will you do it?' asked the President. I was about to say, 'I will try,' but when I looked at him I did say: 'Yes, sir.' 'All right, then,' responded the President, 'and if you do not you will go like your predecessor. If my brother was holding office under me, I would make the same demands and if he did not do right the results would be just as severe.'"

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Cleveland, Dec. 6.—Judge Wm. R. Day, of Canton, president of the McKinley National Memorial Association, has called a special meeting of the board of trustees of that body to be held at the Arlington Hotel in Washington on Saturday, December 7.

A number of important matters are to come up for consideration, and reports will be submitted showing the progress of organization throughout the entire country.

The correspondence between officers of the Washington Arch Association and Senator Hanna will probably be laid before the trustees. A committee recently appointed is expected to appear before the trustees and advocate a union of forces, if not a consolidation of their association with the McKinley National Association. It is well known that the trustees of the national association are uncompromising in their attitude on this subject. They believe that the people of the country prefer to honor William McKinley by the erection of a memorial at his grave in Canton. After that is done, the proposition to erect a suitable memorial at the national capital may be taken up as provided by resolution of the trustees, who intend to use any surplus funds for that purpose. The preponderance of sentiment throughout the country appears to be in sympathy with this idea.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Detroit, Dec. 5.—The main building of the Michigan Alkali Company's soda ash plant at Wyandotte, twelve miles down the Detroit river from this city, was completely destroyed by fire to-day. J. B. Ford, principal owner of the plant, places the loss at $500,000. The burned building was 800 feet by 250. The plant was being run night and day and there were 10 men at work in the building when the fire was discovered, about 4:30 o'clock, near the boiler room. All of them escaped uninjured. Seven hundred men are temporarily thrown out of work by the fire. The building will be rebuilt as soon as possible. The cause of the fire is not known.

The insurance on the burned building and its contents is but $250,000.

Unusual Romance.

Valparaiso, Ind., Dec. 6.—The marriage of John M. Currier, of Valparaiso, and Mrs. Laura M. Morse, of Chicago, marks the close of an unusual romance. The groom is an old and prominent resident of this city, and was divorced from his bride of to-day more than forty years ago. He is 79 years old, she is 72. Both have grown children from marriages subsequent to their separation from each other.

Porto Rico Coffee.

San Juan, P. R., Dec. 5.—During the month of November 3,708,766 pounds of coffee were exported from Porto Rico, the majority of which went to Europe.

I CURE FITS
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

HIGH PRICES

Not Conducive to Continuous Prosperity and Reaction Is in Sight.

New York, Dec. 9.—The Wall street situation is practically unchanged. On the one side we see stocks powerfully concentrated in few hands and an attempt made to raise values to a still higher level by means of various deals, by encouraging easy money and by other artifices best known to skilful manipulators. Continued prosperity and large railroad earnings have afforded a strong basis for such a movement, and at the moment there are no signs of pronounced weakness, except the unsatisfactory developments in Amalgamated Copper, which have undoubtedly impeded the efforts for a renewed bull campaign. The large interests are unquestionably committed to the long side of the market; they have stocks to sell which the public are slow to buy unless they see more certainty or profit than has been offered. Simple prosperity, some think, has been amply discounted, and reliance is now often placed upon the effects of deals which promise to increase the dividend capacities of certain securities. As a result the market is strong only in spots, and weak spells are not infrequent. Had the market been allowed to settle down last summer to a lower level in natural response to the unfavorable incidents which then occurred, we should have had a recovery and activity during the last two months which has been notably absent. The public has wisely kept aloof from extensive commitments on the long side, confining its activities to quick trading; and this is likely to be the safe course for some time to come, or until natural influences once more assert their sway.

The situation in some respects is very remarkable. Never before were stocks so highly concentrated; and the steadying power resulting from this process is highly significant. Apparently the powers in control are able to hold the market impregnable against all ordinary assaults; and while this situation lasts judgment must be directed accordingly. At the same time stocks are being slowly scattered, and the large sums of money seeking investment may enable the market leaders to successfully lighten their burden if prosperity continues sufficiently long; as some are bold enough to believe it will. But the business situation is spotty. Great activity is apparent in the iron trade where the physical revolution in railroad standards is causing an abnormal demand for iron. There is also great prosperity in the coal trade, and an active demand at profitable prices for many articles of food and clothing. Prices for these are the highest in ten years, and people are spending vastly more on luxuries and commodities appealing to aesthetic tastes than usual. Economy is the exception and extravagance the rule, and how long this will continue no one knows.

There are signs of reaction which only the blind will not see, and they demand caution. We will soon begin to visibly see the effect of the corn crop failure and the consequent loss of freight to lines traversing the corn belt. As a result prices of cattle feed have risen abnormally. Another blow is the shrinkage in the cotton crop, which must adversely affect important sections of the South. High prices and scarcity are not conducive to continuous prosperity in spite of a delusion to the contrary which some people entertain.

Still another unfavorable feature has been the declines in our exports, which, though perhaps not permanent, indicate a cessation of the excessive trade balances which have been a fruitful source of self-congratulation. Our exports of copper declined about $23,000,000 during the first ten months of 1901 and our exports of iron manufactures showed a loss of $24,000,000 in the same period. Such factors as these cannot be ignored. They are signs of our being at or near the top, and common prudence dictates caution in transactions entering into the future.

Those who anticipated a "strenuous" message from President Roosevelt were disappointed. The President's first message was a calm and conservative document, entirely free of radical or demagogical features. While his treatment or disputed questions could not be expected to please everybody, all agreed that his recommendations were strictly within the limits of safety. The financial community was chiefly interested in his utterances regarding trusts. These he treated in a frank, judicial and temperate spirit; and his ideas upon publicity, needless to say, met with universal approval. If such legislation as he suggests were now in force Wall street would be free to-day from one of its worst uncertainties, and Amalgamated Copper would not be the scapegoat of the market.

TABLET MARKS SPOT WHERE PRESIDENT LAY

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 10.—A bronze tablet now marks the spot where the body of the late President McKinley lay in state in this city, in the lower corridor of the city hall. The inscription on it is as follows:

"Here Lay in State
the Body of
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
President of the
United States.
September 15, 1901."

Forty-five stars form the border of the tablet, and the letters are cut into the bronze to the depth of three-eighths of an inch.

ST. LOUIS WANTS TWO MILLION EXHIBIT

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—Two milion dollars is the sum President Francis and Treasurer Thompson intend to recommend for a government exhibit at the exposition, while they are in Washington.

BIG CONTRACTS.

New York, Dec. 4.—Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., sailed for England yesterday, taking with him signed contracts for the building of twelve freight-carrying steamers, of from 6,000 to 10,000 dead weight capacity, the capital, nearly $4,000,000, to be furnished by Americans. Besides this, he had also made arrangements with the Clergue interests at Sault Ste. Marie for the erection of an immense shipbuilding plant to be located at Sault Ste. Marie, close to the junction of the Soo canal and Lake Superior. Here will be erected steel works which will cost approximately $10,000,000 and the iron and coal fields of Canada will furnish the raw material.

ROOSEVELT AT SAN JUAN.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—"Roosevelt at San Juan Hill" is to be the subject of a painting by Vassili Verestchagin, the painter of battle scenes.

The famous Russian artist is here today to conduct an exhibition of his paintings at the art institute. He announced his intention to devote two years or more to the work of portraying on canvas the battle which, he thinks, because of Roosevelt's elevation to the presidency, is the most interesting war scene of modern times to Americans.

COL. DONIPHAN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 9.—Colonel John Doniphan, a prominent figure from Missouri in the Maxican war, who served with his uncle, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, in the signally successful campaigns against Mexicans and Indians, is dying at his home in this city. Colonel Doniphan is 80 years old, and has been in feeble health for some time.

Counterfeiter Caught.

Kansas City, Dec. 6.—Jacob Brill, of Louisville, Ky., was arrested here charged with counterfeiting. He was trying to pass counterfeit $5 gold pieces and silver dollars when arrested. At his room a complete outfit of counterfeiter's tools was found. According to Brill's story, he was recently released from the Kentucky penitentiary, where he served a six-year sentence for counterfeiting.

TEN MILLIONS

To Be Given by Carnegie to University Extension.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald, from Washington, dated December 8, says:

"Andrew Carnegie is to give $10,000,000 to the cause of university extension in the United States. Announcement of this great gift to education will be made at the White House on Tuesday. Mr. Carnegie was here a few days ago and took luncheon with President Roosevelt, when details of the plan were fully discussed. Mr. Carnegie has thought best to create a national board to handle this munificent benefaction. President Roosevelt will probably name such a board for Mr. Carnegie, or at least set in motion the machinery which shall lead to a national organization. Mr. Carnegie is expected here to-morrow, or on Tuesday, and fuller details of this gigantic enterprise will soon become public. Nicholas Murray Butler, who has succeeded Seth Low at the head of Columbia college, has been here for two days as the guest of President Roosevelt at the White House and he has aided in perfecting the plans. Mr. Butler left for New York at 4 o'clock this afternoon and, before going, refused to give any particulars, beyond the information that announcement would be made on Tuesday at the White House. Mr. Butler has long been one of the foremost champions of university extension and it is understood Mr. Carnegie has had frequent consultations with him concerning the enterprise.

According to the plans prepared by Mr. Carnegie and his advisers the national organization is to have its headquarters in Washington, but its operations are to extend throughout the United States—the work to be carried on in co-operation with universities everywhere.

"KING O'KEEFE.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Catherine O'Keefe, of this city, has received a letter from Joseph Michaels, of Yap, Caroline Islands, advising her of the probably loss at sea of her husband, Captain David D. O'Keefe, and the fact that he had left property worth probably $1,000,000. Michaels has applied to the American consul at Hong Kong, to protect O'Keefe's property. Mrs. O'Keefe has engaged a law firm here to look out for her interests.

David D. O'Keefe was known in the Oriental trade, as "King" O'Keefe, of Yap, which island he virtually owned. When O'Keefe first landed at Yap, thirty years ago, the cannibal natives thought him a demi-god on account of his white skin, and made him their king. He built up a profitable trade to Hong Kong and owned two barks that traded between Caroline and Chinese ports. Last June he went to Hong Kong with copra and other native products, from which point he sent his wife in this city a check for $1,500. After leaving Hong Kong his vessel disappeared, and is supposed to have been lost in a storm.

"King" O'Keefe was 55 years of age, and a native of this city.

PNEUMATIC GUN.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 9.—The test of the new pneumatic dynamite gun at Hilton Head, S. C., on Saturday, under the direction of a board of army officers, is believed to have been satisfactory. Major Ira McNutt, of the ordnance department, was chief officer of the board. The gun is at the entrance to Port Royal harbor, which it commands. It was shown the gun has a range of 6,000 yards. Eight pojectiles, loaded with explosive gelatine, were fired. Six of them exploded upon impact and threw columns of water into the air. Two were fixed with time fuses. If they were exploded it was at such a depth under water that there was not any disturbances discernible. The explosive charges ranged from 50 to 200 pounds of nitro-gelatine. Five dummies were fired to test speed. The government required that they should be discharged in twenty minutes. The time taken to fire them was 10½ minutes. Forty dummies, of 1,180 pounds each, were then fired as an endurance test. There was no hitch.

NOVA PERSEI AGAIN.

Lick Observatory, Cal., Dec. 6.—On account of unfavorable weather conditions, observations of the interesting nebula surrounding the new star Perseus, have not been obtained for several weeks. The clear sky of Wednesday night was taken advantage of by Prof. Perine to secure a photograph of it with the Crossly reflector, the exposure lasting five and one-half hours. The extraordinary motion in the nebula discovered by him on November 10, and confirmed by Ritchie, of the Yerkes observatory, on the day following, continues unchanged for the two principal condensations. They have moved outward certainly more than half a minute of arc in the last three weeks. The third condensation has greatly changed its form, but nevertheless its motion outward appears to continue. The strong mass of the nebula nearest the star seems to remain unchanged both in position and appearance.

WONDERFUL CAVE.

Denver, Col., Dec. 9.—A special from Butte says a new and wonderful natural cave, believed to be one of the largest known, has just been discovered in the canon of the Jefferson, on the line of the Northern Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of Butte. An exploration party from that city spent several days in the cave, going over an area of ten miles and to a depth of nearly 1,000 feet. A large river with a cataract of about 100 feet was explored for a distance of several miles, without discovering its source or outlet. A few articles of stone and copper utensils and some bones, believed to be human, were also found in one of the large apartments of the cave. There were other evidences that in some prehistoric period the cave was inhabited. The formation of stalactites throughout the cave is most beautiful.

ANARCHISTS ACTIVE.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 9.—Public sentiment enforced by the strong arm of the law administered a rebuke to anarchy yesterday afternoon in Cleveland.

The Liberty association, under whose auspices the notorious "Queen of the Reds," Emma Goldman, delivered a lecture which was heard by President McKinley's assassin, attempted to hold a meeting at Arch hall yesterday afternoon. Although the rent had been paid by the officers of the association, Joseph E. Miller, the proprietor of the hall, on learning of the character of the organization, refused to permit the holding of the meeting. He demanded that the members of the association, who had gathered there to attend the meeting, leave the hall, and he enforced his demands with the assistance of two policemen.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Dec. 7.—This has been a notable week in trade and industry. Retail distribution, stimulated by cold weather and holiday influences, has been very large, and is reflected in a decidedly good reassorting demand from jobbers. Holiday trade, in fact, promises to be of unprecedented volume with demand for a better class of goods. In the great industries such as iron, coal, lumber, the textiles, jewelry, boots and shoes and the various kindred and subsidiary branches, activity has been widespread.

The rise in food staples and metals is the basis for the apparent resumption in the advance in the general level of prices noted for November. Iron and steel are strong and at the highest prices of the year. Inability to obtain supplies is complained of all the way from the furnace to the finished product. The switchmen's strike affects Pittsburg and further aggravates the car shortage trouble. Some mills are closed for want of steel and some furnaces for want of fuel. Merchant furnaces are reported running only half their capacity.

Steel is practically unobtainable for prompt delivery. Wire and nails alone are weaker in price on competition. Plates are stronger and structural mills are crowded with orders. Bar steel is scarce at Chicago. Rail buyers are more numerous but sellers are indifferent. Foundries have booked orders months ahead. Orders for railroad cars are very heavy.

The original impetus for the advance in wheat, the scarcity and high prices for the coarser grains, has this week been aided by the widening out of speculation, outside buying being a feature, aided by the smaller run of receipts at the northwest. The highest price paid for seventeen months has been reached in the face of the largest gain in stocks, both here and abroad, reported in any month for years past. Wheat in the United States and Canada increased 21,000,000 bushels in November, an increase nearly five times the gain shown a year ago. Corn and oats are higher than at any time since 1891. Hog products and provisions generally are in better speculative demand and statistically the position has many points of strength.

The dead level of the cotton market was sharply disturbed this week by the government estimate of 9,674,000 bales as the total crop. This estimate, while a surprise to the trade, inducing a net advance of 3-8 cent in spots and 50 points in futures, was in keeping with the earlier published government figures of condition and yield.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,004,846 bushels, as against 5,117,478 last week and 3,432,159 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (23 weeks) aggregate 132,423,905 bushels, as against 80,175,175 last season. Corn exports aggregate 362,844 bushels, as against 630,968 bushels last week and 5,371,377 last year. July 1 to date, corn exports are 19,516,931 bushels, against 78,848,203 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 257, as against 189 last week, 224 in this week last year, 220 in 1899, 237 in 1898 and 292 in 1897.

Canadian failures number 23, against 26 last week and 27 a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 10.—Close—Wheat on the whole has had a bad day. Trading has been on a large scale, but mostly on the selling side. Long lines were put out and liquidation was in evidence on the declines. The market rallied on the early dips and held fairly firm until toward the close. May shows a net loss of 2c and December 1¼c. There was a repetition of yesterday at the opening. May was off ¼c and cash and December each were 1¼c lower. The tendency was to unload and bearish conditions caused a heavy feeling. Cables came lower, and while local receipts were small the northwestern movement was again large.

Corn had about the same experience that wheat did. Cables came lower and receipts in more generous quantity are appearing. Primaries were nearly as large as last year.

Oats fared badly at the opening. December off 1c and May ¾c. Selling prevailed early in the session, but buyers appeared on the decline and this gave a rise of ¼c. The depression in the other grains extended to oats and prices declined to the opening, where they remained to the close.

Clover Seed—Firm and unchanged at the opening. Speculative demand gave a rise 2½c early. Receipts, 440 bags; shipments none.

Prices at the close:

Corn—December, 68½; May, 68½.

Oats—December, 46½; May, 47¼.

Clover Seed—December, $5.80; March, $5.90.

Quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 9 Close.
Cash	85½	85½	85¼	85¼	86⅝
Dec.	85½	86	85½	85½	86⅝
May	88¼	88⅜	86¾	86¾	88¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 9 Close.
Dec.	77¾	79	77⅝	77¾	79
May	83	83⅜	81½	81¾-⅞	83⅜-½
July	82	83	81¼	81½	83⅛
Corn—					
Dec.	64	64⅜	64	64⅛-¼	64⅝
May	68	68¼	67¼	67½	68⅝
July	67½	68	67¼	67⅜	68¼
Oats—					
Dec.	45½	45½	44⅝	45	45⅞
May	46¼	46⅝	45¾	46⅛	46⅞

NEW YORK.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 9 Close.
Dec.	85⅜	85½	84¾	84¾	86⅛
May	87⅞	88	86⅝	86¾	88⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾	72⅞
May	72⅛	72⅜	71¾	71¾	72¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 9 Close.
Dec.	84½	84⅞	84¼	84⅝	85
May	85	86⅛	84½	84⅝	85½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 9 Close.
Dec.	..	..	..	75⅝	77
May	..	..	..	77⅞	79⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 9 Close.
Dec.	..	..	..	75⅞	77¾
May	..	..	..	79¼	81

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 9 Close.
Jan.	$17.00	$17.00	$16.80	$16.80	$16.90
May	17.25	17.45	17.20	17.22	17.35
Lard—					
Dec.	..	..	..	9.87	9.85
Jan.	9.80	9.97	9.80	9.87	9.85
May	9.85	10.00	9.85	9.90	9.90
Ribs—					
Dec.	..	..	..	8.52	8.55
Jan.	8.58	8.60	8.52	8.50	8.55
May	8.65	8.75	8.65	8.67	8.72

Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—At the start scalpers and timid bulls were frightened sellers, due to a lower Liverpool cable and large receipts in northwest, with May selling at 83c to 81¾c at the same time in different parts of pit. The market rallied sharply, but there was a tendency on the part of a number of outside operators to accept profits. The closing is about 2c under top price on crop year, being the first good reaction that has been witnessed since bull movement started. It is very likely that foreign markets will come lower to-morrow, which will be apt to precipitate further selling, which will put wheat in a position to be well bought.

Corn—There was heavy selling at the start but market rallied sharply, although easing off towards close in sympathy with wheat. Patten was a heavy buyer, while cash sales were about 200,000 bu., largely to go south. While there was a desire to realize profits the closing was soft with lower values indicated.

Oats sold at low price of the day at the start, but market recovered in good style with closing rather firm, although acceptances were much larger than have been witnessed in some time. There was good class of selling with lower prices indicated.

Provisions—Receipts of hogs were quite large, but values of product eased off with weakness in grain. There was good country buying, while Armour took on pork and ribs. We look for good buying on further declines.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 10.—Noon. Money on call steady at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@¼ for demand and at $4.83⅞@4.84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.83@¾. Bar silver, 54⅝c; Mexican dollars, 43⅝c.

New York, Dec. 10.—Wall Street.—Gains of a substantial fraction were made by some of the leading stocks at the opening, particularly Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania and Reading. Amalgamated Copper opened 1⅜ higher at 72½, reacted to 71½ and bounded up again to 72⅞ in the first five minutes of business. Lackawanna was a point better and Consolidated Gas 1¼. The general tone was strong and business was in large volume.

There were advances of from 1 to 2 points in Chicago Great Western pfd. B, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, Illinois Central, General Electric, Hocking Coal and Iowa Central. Professional traders then took profits on yesterday's purchases and this selling depressed the leading stocks well below last night. The declines from the opening figures ranged from 1 to 1¾ in Amalgamated Copper, Manhattan, Sugar, St. Paul, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, New York Central and Wabash pfd. Trading became very dull after the low prices were made. St. Paul and N. Y. Central recovered a point. Amalgamated Copper hung around 71.

The dullness of the market was relieved somewhat by increased selling pressure, directed principally against the tractions and Amalgamated. The reaction forced Sugar, Amalgamated Copper, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Missouri Pacific, Norfolk & Western, St. Paul and Atchison from 1 to 2⅜ under last night with Metropolitan Street Railway the chief sufferer. Amalgamated sold at 69, compared with 72⅝ the earlier high price. Pressure slackened toward midday except in Amalgamated Copper and the market again fell into dullness, but maintained a depressed tone. Manhattan and Metropolitan Street Railway rallied sharply over a point. Bonds were irregular.

The market was dull and sluggish except for wide movements in a few stocks. Metropolitan Street Railway fell back 1¾. Later Manhattan stiffened to 136½ and Amalgamated Copper to 70½ with some sympathetic effect on other stocks. American Smelting rallied 1¾ to 1¾ over yesterday and Canadian Southern rose 2.

Buying of the Vanderbilt stocks strengthened the market which was reinforced later when Amalgamated Copper was bid up to 47⅞; Union Pacific, St. Paul, Atchison preferred, Louisville, Sugar and several others ruled at their top prices and the general tone was more confident. Net gains were made of 2⅞ for Rock Island, Canada Southern, and 1⅝ in New York Central and Minneapolis and St. Louis. Metropolitan Street Railway recovered 2½ from the lowest.

N. Y. Stock Market.

Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	122¼	122¼	119⅞	120
Atchison	77⅞	77⅞	76⅝	77
Atchison pfd.	99⅜	98⅞	98¼	98¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	30¼	31½	30	30¾
Am. Can Co.	15¾	17¼	15⅝	17
Am. Can Co. pfd	56½	60	56½	59¾
Anaconda	32	32	31	31¾
Amal. Copper	72½	74⅝	69	70
Biscuit com.	43¾	44	43¼	43¾
Balt. & Ohio	102¾	102½	102⅛	102¾
Canada South	85¼	87⅝	85	86½
Chicago Term	15Q	....	....	15¾
Clover Leaf pfd	32½	....	....	32⅞
Con. Tob. 4's	63	63½	63	62
Colorado Fuel	89½	89¾	89	89¾
Colorado South	14	....	....	14
Ches. & Ohio	47	47	46½	46½
C. C. C. & St. L.	98½	....	....	98⅜
C. I. L. com.	47	....	....	46½
Erie com.	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞
General Elect.	282½	284	282	282
Hocking	62	62⅞	62	62
Hocking pfd.	81	....	....	81½
Louis. & Nash.	106½	106⅝	105¾	106
Leather	11⅞	....	....	11¾
Leather pfd.	81⅜	81⅜	81½	81¾
L. E. & W. com.	70	....	....	68
Lead	17	....	....	17
Manhattan	137¼	137½	134½	137¼
Mex. Central	22⅞	....	....	22⅝
Missouri Pacific	106	105¼	103¾	104¾
Mo. K. & T.	50⅝	....	....	51⅛
North. Am. Co.	92¾	93½	91	91½
Nor. Pacific pfd	99½	....	....	99⅞
New York Cen	165⅝	167⅛	165¾	165⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L.	49½	....	....	49½
N. & W. com	57⅜	57⅛	56⅝	56¾
Ontario & Western	34¼	34¼	33½	33⅞
Pennsylvania	149¼	149¼	148	148
Pacific Mall	45½	45⅜	44½	44½
People's Gas Co.	99½	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞
Reading com	48⅜	....	....	47⅝
Rock Island	148½	150½	148	150
Rep. I. & S. C.	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15¼
Rep. pfd	69¼	....	....	69⅛
So. Ry.	33	33	32⅝	32⅞
So. Ry. pfd.	92	92	91¼	91¾
St. Paul	163½	163½	161	161⅞
Southern Pac.	59⅜	59½	58⅜	58⅞
St. L. S. W.	27½	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
Ten. C'l & Iron	63¼	....	....	62
Union Pacific	100½	101	99½	99⅞
Union Pacific pfd.	89¼	89¼	88½	88⅞
U. S. Steel	42	42	41⅜	41½
U. S. Steel pfd.	91½	91¾	91¼	91¼
Wabash com.	22	22	21⅝	21¾
Wabash pfd.	42⅜	42⅞	41	41¼
Wab. Deb. B.'s	66	66	64⅞	65⅛
Western Union	91⅞	....	....	91⅝
Wis. Central	20	....	....	21
Wis. Central pfd.	41	....	....	41

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

$550 BUYS 65 acres good land, Lawrence Co. Tenn., 1¼ miles from railroad town; small improvements, good well and orchard. Ed Herren, Ethridge, Tenn.

LIVE STOCK

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, Dec. 10.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.75@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.40@4.60; common, $2.75@4.00; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders dull, $2.50@4.10. Milch cows active at $25@50; calves active at $5@6.25. Sheep and lambs active and higher; prime lambs, $4.40@4.60; mixed, $3@4; culls, $1.50@2.50. Hogs, liberal supply, fair quality; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.65@5.85; yorkers, $5.50@5.70, pigs, $5.50@5.60; roughs, $5.00@5.25; stags, 1-3 off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Stockyards, Cleveland, O., Dec. 10.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market steady on lights and 5c higher on mediums. Mediums, $6.25; yorkers, $5.85; pigs, $5.35; stags and roughs, $4.25@5.40; closing steady, all sold.

East Buffalo, Dec. 10.—(Eirick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 10 cars; dull. Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; strong, 10c higher; pigs, $5.40; yorkers, $5.85@6; mediums, heavy, $6@6.10. Sheep—Receipts, 40 cars; dull; yesterday's prices.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,500; steady. Good to prime, $6.40@7.50; poor to medium, $4@6.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.50; cows, $1.25@4.75; heifers, $1.50@5.50; canners, $1.25@2.50; bulls, $2@4.75; calves, $2.50@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 31,000; to-morrow, 30,000; left over, 3,866. Heavy, strong; others, weak. Mixed and butchers, $5.65@6.10; good to choice heavy, $6.10@6.25; rough heavy, $5.55@5.95; light, $5.35@5.85; bulk of sales, $5.80@6.15.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Dec. 10.

Quotations to-day are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

(Compiled by A. M. Demuth & Co., 123 Superior street.)

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 26c; prints, creamery, 27c; packing stock, 11c; fancy dairy, 18@20c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 26c; at mark, 25c; cold storage, 22c.

Oleomargarine—12@17c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

(Compiled by A. M. Demuth & Co., 123 Superior street.)

Dealers' selling prices:

Vegetables—

Cabbage—$1.00@1.25 per bbl.; Holland seed, $1.50@1.75.

Fancy home grown cauliflower, doz., $1.50@1.75; choice, $1.00@1.25.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10c.

Celery—20@35c.

Parsley—Per doz., 15c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.

Yellow Onions—Per bu., $1.00@1.10.

Potatoes—Per bu., 90c.

Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 2½@3c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Dec. 10.—Beef, steady. Pork, steady. Lard, firm; prime western steamed, $10.25. Butter—Receipts, 5,412 packages; steady. State dairy, 15@22c; creamery, 16@25c; June creamery, 18@22c; factory, 12½@15c. Cheese—Receipts, 734 packages; firm. Fancy large, September, 10@10¼c; fancy small, September, 10⅝@11c; late best made, large, 9¾c; late made, best, small, 10@10½c. Eggs—Receipts, 9,806 packages; quiet. State and Pennsylvania, 29@32c; western at market, 28c; southern at market, 28@28c. Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 5-32c; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3 1-32c; refined, steady. Crushed, $5.40; powdered, $5; granulated, $4.90. Coffee—Steady. No. 7 Rio, 6¾c. Molasses, steady.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Butter, steady; creameries, 16@24½c; dairies, 13@20c. Cheese, steady; twins, 9¼@9¾c; young Americas, 10c; daisies, 10@10¼c. Eggs, firm, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

New York, Dec. 10.—Cotton futures opened firm. December, 8.22; January, 8.22; February, 8.20; March, 8.22; April, 8.23; May, 8.25; June, 8.23; July, 8.22; August, 8.10. Estimated receipts at the port to-day, 75,000 bales, against 71,661 actual last week, and 71,966 actual last year. For the week, 309,000 against 322,817 actual last week and 310,315 actual last year. To-day's receipts at New Orleans, 25,430, against 17,334 last year, and at Houston, 23,959, against 23,972 last year.

WOOL.

Boston, Dec. 10.—There is stronger tone in wool market this week and the demand is good. The market for territory wools is firm and fair lines are being taken on the basis of former quotations. Fleece wools are steady with prices the same as last week.